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ROSE REVEL.

A SIMPLE STORY.

CHAPTER I.

LATE in the evening of a bitter March day, a young female, poorly clad, but showing a kind of faded gentility in her apparel, walked wearily up to the door of a farmer named Sullivan, who lived a short distance from the post town of C—, in a southern Irish county. It was a snug and prosperous-looking homestead, and as the poor traveller approached it, she sighed heavily, as she looked around at the evidences of prosperity which were everywhere to be seen. The evening wind was chill and the night was setting in, and faintness and fear of death overcame her timidity to make an application for relief. She knocked the knock of poverty at the hall-door, and her application was so suddenly answered that she felt almost terrified and started back a pace or two:

"Who are you, and what do you want?" said a small, smart, thin man, with a high sharp nose, on the bridge of which was seated a formidable pair of spectacles, over which he looked out of a pair of sharp grey-green eyes, while he held an open account book in his hand. "Who are you, I say?" he went on, as his abrupt address terrified the poor petitioner: "or what brings you to a man's door at this hour of the night?"

"I have travelled a long way, sir, and—"

"Charity—aye, always the same thing—charity! you want charity! Go along with you, young woman, you ought to be ashamed of yourself to—"

"For God's sake, sir—a morsel of food, and leave to lie in an out-house until morning."

"I have no room to spare, I tell you, and there's no broken meat about the house," said the man; "here," he fumbled in his pockets, "here is a halfpenny, and you'll find another house, about half a mile up the road. I dare say you'll get what you want there. Good night."

"Oh! sir—sir, don't turn me away," replied the poor wretched applicant. "I am weak—I am ill—"

She dropped as she spoke, and a florid, good-humored looking woman, who had come out of a little parlor to the right, dashed forward to raise her.

"I wonder at you, Michael Sullivan," she said, as she was occupied in her charitable purpose; "you're a hard man, but I didn't think it was in you to turn a dog, let alone a Christian, from your door."

"She's a trumper, Mary; let her in and she'll rob the house, may be," said Michael.

"May bees don't fly in March, and trampers don't have such faces or voices as this. Here, Betty Carroll, help me to carry in the dying creature, and if she robs the house, blame me for it."

In another moment the weary traveller was lifted from the ground and carried in, by a back door, into the kitchen of the house, while Michael himself retired to his cell or "office," to count his gains and check his books, saying, "I wash my hands of her, Mrs. Sullivan; you'll ruin me and get us all murdered in the middle of the night, with your charity notions and nonsense, so you will."

When the poor wanderer partially recovered from her fainting fit, it was now discovered by the wise women around her, that she was about to become a mother, and every moment her pangs increased. This, although an unexpected complication, did not by any means daunt charitable Mary Sullivan, one of the best of creatures, and most benevolent of women. She asked a few questions of the unfortunate object of her charity, and was somewhat alarmed at her rambling and incoherent answers, and although Mrs. Sullivan dispatched a man and horse for a doctor, unknown to her penurious husband, still, before he could arrive, for he had seven or eight miles to travel, a female child was born to the poor sufferer, and she herself was insensible, and evidently in a dying state.

"Can nothing be done for her, doctor?" asked Mrs. Sullivan, anxiously.

"Nothing, except to purchase a coffin," said the doctor, "she is *in articulo mortis*, madam, and art can do nothing for her."

"There now, Mary, you see what you have done for us," was her husband's salutation, when word was brought to him that the poor woman had breathed her last, in half an hour after. "I told you that you would get us into some scrape or other, and see now how right I am. What are we to do with the corpse, at all, at all?"

"Bury it, of course," replied Mary.

"Aye, bury it—easy said 'bury,' but where's the money to come from. And there's the child, too, what in the world is to be done with it, I wonder?"

"Pooh! I have arranged all that," said his honest helpmate. "Of course, the poor thing must be taken care of, and Bess Carroll, Judy Regan's daughter, has undertaken to nurse the creature for a spell."

"For a spell! and who is to pay her for her spells, as you call them?"

"Come, come, Mike, don't be too hard," said Mrs. Sullivan, in a serious tone, which was a little severe also; "God Almighty has prospered your industry and left you rich where others around you are poor. I never ask you to do anything unreasonable, and if now and then I cross you, it is only that people may have a better opinion of you than you would be inclined to let them, if you had your own way. Give me a pound or two, just to put the poor creature in the ground decently, and as to the baby, I'll try and manage for it myself."

"No you won't—you shan't, Mary," said her husband. "Let it go to the poorhouse, or the parish, it is the fittest place for it."

"The never a step of it shall go to either one or the other," said Mary. "It's a fine, healthy creature, and I'm sure and certain the poor young mother was something above the common—"

"Was she? very likely, and she travelling about the country with a—"

"There, Michael, there—if you can't say, God rest her poor soul, don't give her a hard word, at any rate. God help her! If she sinned, she suffered, and now that she's gone before her Judge—"

"I'll have to bury her. Thank you. Whoever gets the reward, I'm sure to pay the piper," said Michael.

Still he was too much under the influence of his wife to refuse her what she asked. So he counted out his money, shilling by shilling, as if it were drops of his heart's blood, and with much grumbling, Mary was allowed to do as she pleased with it.

Mrs. Sullivan was one of those who never do things by halves, but who always take matters quietly. "Fair and easy goes far in the day," she used to say, and "if things can't be done without bustle, it's my belief they can't be done at all." She proceeded, therefore, to manage matters in her usual decided way. The unfortunate young mother was, after a day or two, decently interred, and her infant, who proved to be a remarkably lovely one, and perfectly healthy, was committed to the charge of Bess Carroll, whose husband was a laborer on the farm, and whose comfortable cottage was within a short distance of Mrs. Sullivan's own house.

The next question was to have the child baptized, and by what name to call her. On this head, Mrs. Sullivan thought it better to consult the curate, Father M'Manus.

"Was there no mark or memorial about the unfortunate young woman," he asked, "which could lead you to guess what her name might be?"

"God help her!" replied Mary, "her garments although cleanly were poor and much worn, and all the marks or tokens about her were just this bit of a locket, this ring, and this white pocket-handkerchief, which was marked in the corner with marking ink, although I can't rightly make out the letters now, they're so much faded."

"Let me see," said the benevolent priest, taking the things up to examine. The ring was a plain hoop of gold; the locket was a common round one, with some hair, belonging to two persons, with a cypher in seed pearl, of the letters of H. R. R., and on examining the handkerchief where the name had been, with a magnifying glass of tolerable power, the name of "Rose Revel" became distinct by degrees, or, at least, was sufficiently so to answer the occasion.

"There, Mrs. Sullivan, that settles the business," said Father M'Manus; "it is probable that such was the name of the mother, and on that supposition, you cannot do better than give it to the child. It may be useful to her hereafter, should her father chance to cross her path, and, at all events, it is as good a one as under the circumstances you can give her. So send her to the chapel after last Mass on Sunday, and, in the name of God, we'll make a Christian of her."

All this, accordingly, was done, and the child was baptized by the name of ROSE REVEL.

CHAPTER II.

Hard as was the fortune of the unfortunate infant, thus launched upon a stormy world, it might have easily been much worse, had it

not fallen into the kind hands that now interested themselves in its fate. Indeed, the moment it was known that Mrs. Sullivan had interested herself so actively about it, the sympathy of the gossips of the neighborhood became very much assuaged in its regard, for that good woman had the reputation of being exceedingly "lucky" in everything she undertook, and her friendship was always valuable, because she never forsook the objects of it, so long as they deserved her protection. Her husband, it was true, was of a very different character, being a close, sordid, clever fellow, who had risen from poverty to almost opulence, and who loved his money far too well to part with it without the extremest reluctance and regret. The name he went by in his own neighborhood was "Mickey the Screw," and as such nicknames are seldom bestowed in Ireland without provocation, it may be taken for granted that he deserved it, or it would not have been given him. His wife's liberality of disposition, and heartiness of humor, however, did much to compensate for his defects, and as she was by no means afraid of him, and had ways and means of always procuring funds of her own, irrespective of any allowance from him, so did her cordiality of nature throw a sort of halo about her niggardly helpmate, and redeem, in a great measure, his reputation from that extreme obloquy which he must have incurred, had he been left altogether to the prompting of his own sordid mind.

"A nice old house you've brought on your back, Mrs. Sullivan," he said to Mary, "after the funeral of the unfortunate mother," as if you hadn't enough to mind in taking care of Felix and Livy, without taking charge of every beggar's brat that comes across you. Where are you to find money to rear the leprechaun, I wonder—for, depend upon it, not a penny will ever come out of my pocket for any such nonsense?"

"Wait until you are asked for it, Michael Sullivan, before you complain," was the answer. "But I want to know where you are to get the money?"

"Do you, then?" said Mary.

"Yes, I do, and I have a right to ask, too," said the Screw; "for how can you get money if it isn't mine? Every penny you earn or receive is mine by right, Mary."

"Is it," replied Mary. "And every penny you earn or receive is mine by right, too. I often told you that it's your wife I am and not your slave. I do earn money that you never see, and many a good pound goes into my pocket, that might find its way into yours, if you had the heart to spend it as you ought, and as you could afford to do. I don't deny it, Michael; but so long as I use my earnings prudently, and so long as you refuse to share with me out of your store, you must just keep never minding what I do, or how I do it, for I'd rather go out and earn my bread among strangers, than be obliged to give an account of every farthing I spend, to one who hasn't the spirit to open his heart to the poor, or spare a little to others out of the abundance that God has showered on him."

"Well, remember, Mary, that not a rap is ever to come out of my pocket for this new-comer of yours."

"Keep yourself easy, man, I don't mean to ask you," replied his wife.

"And as to your own children, if you can support strangers, you can support them also, so remember I'm not to be asked for money to buy clothes, or boots, or things of that sort for either of them for the future."

"Arn't you, then?" replied Mary. "Upon my conscience! I'd like to see myself sparing your purse to clothe your own children. Fie upon you, man. Faugh! what sort of a soul have you, at all! So, because I don't want to let the poor orphan perish for want, or go amongst strangers to be reared God knows how, you think I'm to be put upon as you like! Listen to me, Mike; if you want to have comfort in this world or happiness in the next—"

"Well, there, that's enough—I know what you were going to say," interrupted Mike; "you'd break a bank, if you were let, so you would, and it's well for you, Mary Sullivan, that has me for a husband, as it's little of comfort or happiness you'd have either in this world or the next, you're so terrible extravagant in your notions."

From this day forth, Mickey the Screw washed his hands clean of anything regarding the poor orphan, while his charitable wife only seemed to warm to it the more, on account of his cold-hearted indifference. Indeed, there were other reasons, also, for the interest she constantly evinced in the poor thing's welfare,

As time passed over, the child progressed into great health and beauty, and so far as the rudiments of its disposition showed themselves, as yet, nothing could be more gentle, docile, or affectionate. The only complaint made of it by its nurse was, that it was "too good," for the poor woman had become passionately attached to it, and there is an Irish superstition which limits the duration of an infant's life, when it evinces a disposition to be better or more gentle, than children usually are. In fact, the very apprehension of hers redoubled her solicitude, and induced her to pay greater attention to her nursing, who, on its part, repaid her by its smiles, and more than rewarded her by its loveliness. Indeed, at three years of age, when Mrs. Sullivan began to think of bringing the little girl home from nurse, it would be difficult to find a more beautiful creature, or one more intelligent and full of childish vivacity than she was, and when she finally became domesticated in the family of her protectress, there was not one amongst them, save Mickey the Screw himself, with whom she did not instantly become a favorite. But Mickey was not made of penetrable stuff, and if little Rose Revel were an angel instead of a human being, she would have been equally sure of his disregard, so long as she had a mouth to be filled at his expense, or was unable to earn anything to fill it by her own exertion.

Still, on the whole, the little girl passed rather a pleasant time of it than otherwise, for Michael was only indifferent, but not harsh, and Mrs. Sullivan amply made up in attention for her husband's disregard. As to the two children, Felix and Livy, they soon learned to look upon her with their mother's eyes, and as Felix was four years older, he at once constituted himself her protector and guardian. From Felix this was a very high compliment, indeed, as he was not one who cared much for any one but himself, and while his sister Livy partook of her mother's kindness of character, he more resembled his father in his disposition, and was even likely to be harder to deal with in a worldly sense, as he was fierce, obstinate, and passionate when moved to anger, as well as close, selfish and grasping when his own interests or feelings were concerned. Indeed so unmanageable did he at last become, that a public school was thought of as the only place wherein his temper and disposition had a chance of being softened or chastened, and even Mickey the Screw made less opposition to disburse the necessary sums for his education than he otherwise would have done had he not been highly pleased to get rid of him for a time.

At the period we speak of Felix Sullivan was about twelve years of age, and Rose Revel was eight. The little girl, although attached to him in some degree, felt, on the whole, no sort of repugnance to part with him, both because he was often rude and coarse, and sometimes tyrannical, if not to her, at least to others in her presence, and in particular to his own cousin, a boy of about his own age, and who, although the only and orphan son of Mickey the Screw's own sister, was yet looked upon as little better than one of the boys of all work, who are employed about the homestead of a thriving farmer. Between this lad, whose name was Gilbert O'Donahoe, and Rose Revel, a very great and early intimacy existed, and it was one cause of Felix Sullivan's distaste to his cousin, that Rose liked his society so well. But the cause of her doing so was easily accounted for. Gil O'Donahoe, as he was called, was neither so boisterous, so selfish, nor so passionate as Felix, and his mind was altogether of a different cast. His father had been a respectable shopkeeper in the country town, but having gone security for a friend, to a considerable amount, the friend absconded, and the bail was proceeded against; this brought on insolvency, and insolvency ended in disease and death. His wife followed him to the grave in a year, and their only boy was taken home, most unwillingly, by his uncle, and when there was at once set to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. But Gil O'Donahoe was no common boy. He was rather pleased than otherwise not to be under a compliment to his narrow-hearted relative, and although Mrs. Sullivan would have insisted on his being absolved from labor, and treated as one of her own children, still, as her stingy husband quarrelled with such generosity, Gil preferred labor to dependence, and honestly told his aunt that, unless he were allowed to earn his food in her house, he would seek a home and service elsewhere. At the same time, although he worked hard, he still found time for improving his mind, and small as his wages were, he employed them in the purchase of books, and he even contrived to attend the night school of a schoolmaster in the neighborhood, who was prouder of his abilities than of any scholar in his school. Indeed, small as his opportunities were, it soon became evident that he promised to surpass Felix Sullivan, who had a great deal more time, and who had masters to teach him, and as Mickey the Screw some times cited him as an example to his son, Felix in time began to dislike his cousin, and even on one occasion threatened to strike him for some slight offence.

"You had better not attempt it, Felix," said Gil, coolly; "your ill words do me no harm, because I do not deserve them, but a blow is a different thing, and if you lay a finger on me I will knock you down."

"Will you," said Felix; "we'll soon try that." He was advancing towards him to strike, when little Rose Revel, alarmed at their loud voices and angry looks, began to cry, and this brought Mrs. Sullivan out, who quieted

the boys, and blamed her own son's violent temper when she inquired the cause of quarrel.

But when Felix was sent away to a boarding school, things went on much better, and Gil O'Donahoe and Rose Revel became strict friends and fellow-students. Perhaps we should rather say that Rose became Gil's pupil, or partly his pupil, because although Mrs. Sullivan gave the little girl all the advantages which were bestowed on her own daughter, still the same attention was not paid her at the girl's day school to which they went, and Rose would have been very much neglected, were it not that Gil chanced to make some inquiry regarding her progress, and finding our her deficiency, proceeded to rectify it as much as was in his power, by teaching her himself.

(To be continued.)

Government Officials and the Catholic Missions in Washington Territory.

Letter of the Bishop of Nesqually to the President.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Oct. 20th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—I am directed by the Right Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, Bishop of Nesqually, respectfully to request you to insert in your journal his letter to the President in relation to the Mission claim of Vancouver, W. T. A due attention of the public to the case in question is deemed by the Right Rev. Bishop of an extreme importance to his new and struggling diocese.

I remain very respectfully, Sir,

Your most humble obedient servant,

T. B. A. BROUILLET, V. G.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Sept. 29, 1858.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

Sir:—I have the honor to present myself before you as Bishop of the Diocese of Nesqually, or Territory of Washington, and in the name of the Catholic clergy and laity of said Diocese, to call your attention to a grave injustice which some army officers under your command are determined to inflict upon us. I come to you, Sir, with the utmost confidence, and will, without the least hesitation, submit the case to your judgment, sure of a fair hearing on your part, and a disposition to do justice.

On the 6th day of March last, we received the following notification from the commanding officer of the military post of Vancouver, who caused at the same time markers to be planted through the centre of our inclosed premises:

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, FORT VANCOUVER, (W. T.), March 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the commanding officer of this post to say, that the improvements now in operation in the field near your church, must be confined to the east side of the fence, situated between Mr. Galbraith's house and the school-house in your yard, and extending north till this fence intersects the fence near the sutler's store.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY HODGES, Post Adjutant, First Lieut. and Adj. 4th Infantry.

Rev. T. B. BROUILLET, Vicar-General,
Fort Vancouver.

To this notification we replied by the following respectful protest, and verbal entreaties not to disturb us on our premises:

VANCOUVER, March 11, 1858.

Lieutenant R. X. Macfeely, Commanding Officer, Fort Vancouver:

DEAR SIR:—Having learned that it is the intention of the military authorities at this place to make such improvements and changes as will, if carried out, greatly damage the Catholic Mission here, and interfere with the quiet enjoyment of their possessions, I beg leave to most respectfully protest, and do hereby protest, against any interference with the possessions or inclosures of said Mission here, until the question of controversy respecting the title to the lands now occupied and claimed by said Mission, shall be settled by the proper authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obt. servt.,

T. B. A. BROUILLET, Vicar-General.

A few months after, we received the following letter, which expresses the determination on the part of the same officers to execute their intention on the commencement of November next:

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER,
FORT VANCOUVER, (W. T.) Sept. 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I have received an order, from which the following is an extract, to wit:

"I am also directed to call your attention to the instructions heretofore given in relation to the removal of the fence in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, and to direct that you will cause said instructions to be complied with, as soon as the vegetables, now in the lot inclosed by said fence, are gathered."

You will recollect the character of these instructions alluded to above, and will also, I trust, recollect the substance of our interview on my receipt of these instructions.

It is desired to extend every reasonable accommodation and favor toward the enlargement of your establishment here; but the guarding of the public interests on this reserve must, of course, be paramount with the commanding officer of this fort as well as myself. It is presumed that this garrison

will be much increased shortly, and that portion of land which was marked out by me some months ago, will be required for public use. You are respectfully requested to make your inclosure on the west end to conform to the line formerly indicated by the markers which I set down.

On the first November a wagon road will be laid out and used daily, running near this line, and I would much prefer that you should cause the fence to be placed as requested, rather than that I shall be obliged to do it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obt. servant,
RUFUS INGALLS, Capt. A. Q. M.
Rev. T. B. A. BROUILLET, V. G. Catholic Mission.
Present.

Sir—Allow me to remark that you will hardly find in any of the Christian nations of the world, even in Russia, such an arbitrary act as the one determined to be inflicted upon us in the name, and by the employees, of the government of a nation which boasts to have the most liberal government of the world, and sets itself as a model of liberality to other nations. In any other country, whenever the government needs land, or any other property belonging to its subjects, it causes it to be legally valued and paid before it dares to take and use it; and in doing so, it only does what common justice and natural law require. But in our case no such thing is done. The commanding officer of a small military post takes a fancy to a small piece of ground, the property, and in the occupancy, of the Catholic Church, and then his satellites are sent in, markers planted through that property, and a notification is sent to its owner, forbidding him to use it any longer, for the government wants it. But an agreement with the owner, a fair valuation and the price of the ground before it changes hands, are not even thought of.

Sir, if there was any doubt in the mind of the Military Department as to the nature of our rights, did not the duty rest on it to have the case legally investigated before taking forcible possession of a property in the hands of another who claims a title to it? Are not tribunals existing in this country to adjust such matters between the citizens and the military, as well as between the citizens themselves? Or are the military officers entitled to exercise a full and arbitrary sway over the citizens at large?

Sir, not only the enclosed premises, which the military officers are determined to encroach upon, but the whole section which contains them, and which is already extensively trespassed upon by the Military Reserve, is the property of the Catholic Church of Washington Territory, and her title to it is the first title which was ever given in Oregon Territory. It is found in the first section of the Act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, approved August 14, 1848, Second Proviso, and reads thus: "That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as Missionary Stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said Missionary Stations respectively belong."

The Act grants six hundred and forty acres of land to each missionary station then in existence, and several missionary stations in Oregon and Washington Territories are already in the full enjoyment and legally acknowledged possession of the lands granted to them by said Act.

Sir, our Missionary station at Vancouver counted nearly ten years of a continued and flourishing existence at the time of the passage of that Act. As the Act is general, admitting of no exception, and attaches to the grant no other condition than that of the Missionary station's existence at the time of its passage, nothing therefore should be allowed to deprive us of the privilege and rights acknowledged to other Missionary stations under the same circumstances. The land upon which our station existed at the passage of the Act (and it still exists at the same place), was then public property, the title whereof was vested in the Government of the United States, and which, consequently, said Government had a right to dispose of as it pleased. There had never been any American settler upon that land previous to the establishment of the Missionary station, and no grant or title of any kind had been made to anybody previous to the Act of August 14, 1848. The Hudson's Bay Company was the only one that claimed the legal occupancy of that ground; but it is well known that that company never pretended to claim the title or ownership of the land, and always confined its pretensions to certain privileges and a temporary occupation of the land, all of which went under the name of "possessory rights;" and these rights it yielded to us, in regard at least to our actual inclosed premises, when it graciously allowed the establishment of the Missionary station and the unlimited and unconditional occupancy of the ground which it permitted us to fence in.

The military officers cannot, more than any other person, set claim to our inclosed premises, nor to any portion of the whole section granted to us by the above Act, though they have been for several years trespassing upon it; because that Act established and confirmed our title to that section nearly six years before it was set apart as a military reserve.

Sir, aside from our legal grounds claiming respect for our property, shall I be allowed to remark with some hope of influencing your final determination, that the intended encroachment on our inclosed premises will be a great injury to us without hardly benefiting the public service. We need every inch of these premises for the furtherance of our various religious, educational, and charitable institutions; for being

not quite four hundred feet by four hundred, they contain a Church, a Bishop's residence, a Pastorship, a convent of Sisters of Charity, a boarding and day school for girls, a boarding and day school for boys, and a hospital, all establishments which need their separate yards; their play-grounds, their gardens, &c., &c. Would it, Sir, be befitting the Government of a great nation to put so many benevolent institutions to such an inconvenience after more than twenty thousand dollars have been expended for their establishment, and especially when it is well known here that the public service will hardly derive any benefit from such encroachment?

Our premises, small as they are, are surrounded on all sides by good roads which, for over eight years, have answered all the purposes of the military post. Could not the same roads continue to answer the same purposes until competent tribunals have settled all matters of contestation?

Sir, a road of much greater convenience to the military post than the one now in contemplation, which had been marked out several months ago through a field of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been stopped upon the protest of said Company, through respect for its rights. Shall I flatter myself that bare and simple justice will have as much influence in securing respect to the rights of my Church as the support of a foreign nation had in securing it to those of a powerful foreign Company?

I have the honor to be most respectfully, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

L. M. A. BLANCHET, Bishop of Nesqually.
(True Copy) T. B. A. BROUILLET, V. G.

GENERAL CASS AND THE MORTARA CASE.

How far our government is inclined to interfere with the Mortara question and the endless twaddle concerning it, may be inferred by the subjoined letter of the venerable Secretary of State, General Cass, written in reply to a letter from one Mr. Abraham Hart, the President of a Hebrew Congregation in the city of Philadelphia:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1858.

"Sir:—I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 15th inst., respecting the alleged forcible abduction from his parents of a Jewish child, by the public authorities at Bologna, in the Papal Dominions, and asking some expressions of condemnation on the part of this government.

"This occurrence took place within the territory of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen. It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of any other country. Certainly there is nothing in the circumstances of this case, as they are reported, which would impose this reserve upon the government. But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations.

I am, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation 'Mickve Israel,' Cherry st., Philadelphia."

IRISH SCENERY.

THE VALLEY OF AVOCA.

Those who have visited Wicklow, and who have looked upon the romantic valley where "the bright waters meet," are never likely to forget the scene.

Avondale, in Wicklow, is exceedingly attractive. The grounds are beautifully laid out, every natural advantage being rendered subservient to the general effect. The demesne is magnificently wooded, and broken into picturesque groupings of hill and dale, stream and precipice. Following the windings of the Avonmore, which adds to Avondale and its neighborhood that which water always affords to a landscape, we approach the celebrated valley. Standing, as it were, at the gorge of the glen, we look down on a scene which, for quiet loveliness, realizes all that creative fancy ever conjured up. Here the Avonmore and Avonbeg—the great and little Avon—meet, and the confluence of these waters the muse of Moore has familiarised to us all:

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene,
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill—
Oh! no, it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near,
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear;
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest,
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best;
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like the waters, be mingled in peace!

The valley of Avoca is about eight miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, save at the meeting of the waters, where it is much wider. The lateral boundaries consist of wooded heights, covered with every variety of forest trees. A picturesque bridge spans the united streams, which form below it a placid lake, in the centre of which a small green island—an emerald—is to be seen. High mountains look down on this enchanting panorama—the grim ramparts of a happy valley, which Rascals might envy.—*Loughrea Illustrated Journal.*

ADDRESS TO THE LIMERICK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF W. S. O'BRIEN, AND W. MONSELL, M.P.

On Thursday, Nov. 11, Mr. W. Monsell, M.P., delivered an inaugural address to the Mechanics' Institute of Limerick, in the course of which he spoke as follows:

I have illustrated the effects of ignorance on social questions upon your material well being, but there are other questions upon which you are compelled to form opinions. Upon your honest, incorruptible, faithful, courageous and intelligent discharge of your public duties depend the present well being and the future prospects of your country, and as one of the greatest of our fellow-countrymen has said—It is not enough in a situation of trust in the commonwealth that a man means well to his country—it is not enough that, in his own person, he never did an evil act but always voted according to his conscience. This innoxious and ineffectual character falls miserably short of the mark of public duty. What may fairly be asked of you when you have political power is that you should to the utmost extent within your reach gain that information which may fit you to use it well. This consideration opens a wide field for your lectures, political economy—the institutions of those foreign countries such as Belgium, which have the most analogy to your own.

STUDY OF IRISH HISTORY.

But there is one subject on which every person who has any voice in the government of this country, should at all events be well informed, and that subject is the history of this country; and unfortunately in our National Schools whatever else is taught the history of Ireland is absolutely ignored. This is true as regards every nation under heaven, but is especially true as regards the Irishman; because he has preserved in a singular manner the character and dispositions of his ancestors. Now, I might illustrate the importance of Irish history to an Irishman by a thousand instances. I might ask you what effect those portions of history which local associations have brought vividly before the mind of every Limerick man have exerted and do exert upon your conduct. But as I have time only for a very few words, I will give you but one instance as an illustration of my meaning. What lesson may we learn from the connection of the Danes of Ostmen with Ireland? In what condition did they find it? In what position did they leave it? It cannot be doubted that at that period Ireland was more advanced in civilization than any other country of Northern Europe. Her schools of learning were frequented by many of the most distinguished persons of other countries, who came to seek here that learning which they could not find at home. Deceived by an erroneous interpretation of a passage in St. Bernard's life of St. Malachy, Moore informs us that stone structures were unknown in Ireland at the period of which we are speaking. A strange and ridiculous error; for at this moment there are the remains of more than 300 churches and oratories built of stone of the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries (cheers). The chancel arches of these churches are usually formed with great skill, and of blocks of stone nearly of an equal size. There are instances of the chancels being roofed with stone. It would appear from the numerous references to shrines in the Irish annals that there were few, if any, of the distinguished churches which had not costly shrines containing the relics of the saints. Thus in the annals of Ulster at the very time at which we are speaking, in 792, there is a description of the placing of the relics of St. Conlaeth, Bishop of Kildare, in a shrine of gold and silver, and the wall of the chancel in which it was placed was painted with portraits of the saints. At the present day we have illuminated manuscripts of that period which exhibited a high degree of artistic skill. All these things could hardly exist in a country in which considerable civilization did not exist, and it is impossible to believe that while the nobles of England and France were being educated at the Irish schools of learning, the sons of the Irish chieftains themselves did not receive their education at their hands. It is quite true that there was no strong central authority in Ireland at that period, and that the country was penetrated and ruled by a number of small princes who often carried on war against one another; but there was quite as little of what we call a strong government in other countries as in ours. Now remark, just this time it was that Guizot thus describes the state of the neighboring kingdom of France during the era just previous to the arrival of the Danes in Ireland. It is the history of a constant and universal decline. In the individual, as in society, in the religious society as well as in the civil—everywhere we have seen the anarchy and weakness extended.

THE DANISH INVASION—SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS.

We have seen the institutions and the ideas of old civilization tottering and disappearing. From that period the decline is arrested and progress recommences. At that time the Danes came over here; they destroyed our schools—they murdered our ecclesiastics—they decimated our population. Their dominion is described in our annals as second only to the tyranny of hell. Several times the ancient school of learning at Mungret was burnt and its inmates put to death or carried away as prisoners. The wife of Turgesius, one of the Danish chieftains, is said to have been accustomed to issue her orders from the high altar of the Cathedral Church of Clonmacnoise—nor is there any one of the ancient seats of learning or of piety that

was not frequently the scene of their cruelties and of their hatred to the Christian religion and its professors. Now to what cause are we to attribute these? Certainly not to any absence of warlike qualities. The histories of the time are full of accounts of brilliant victories achieved often by inferior numbers against the invaders. From the overthrow of the Danes in the time of Turgesius to their overthrow at Limerick, by Brian Boru, when after thirty thousand were slain on the battle field, all the Danes who fled into the town were either taken prisoners or put to the sword; from the victory at Limerick to the crowning victory at Clontarf, the superiority of the Irish warriors over their enemies was marked by repeated and glorious triumphs. What was it, then, what fatal cause, what miserable error, that rendered the valor of your fathers of no avail—what evil destiny intervened to make them powerless to ward off the destruction of their country? I will not give it in my own words; I will read to you the words of Dr. Lanigan. "In the 10th century," he says, "the power of the northmen was diminishing, and would have declined still further, were not the Irish quarrelling among themselves." And later—in the 11th century—the Irish were, during the greater part of this century, engaged here and there in wars among themselves; and we find now and then one or other of them assisted by the Danes. It was discord—it was disunion. It was the same cause to which the greatest of orators attributed the ruin of his own Greece, when he said: "Is there a man among them," speaking of the States of Greece, "who is not sensible that while they regarded the Persian as their common enemy, and maintained a firm union with each other, their fortune was completely happy; but when by a fatal reliance on his friendship, they were betrayed into contests and dissensions among themselves, their calamities were so great as to exceed all the imprecations which the most inveterate malice could invent." I cannot pursue this subject farther.

CONCLUSION.

I hope that I have said enough to induce you to apply all your energies to the improvement of your Institute; all that is required is a little perseverance. I have the fullest confidence in your natural abilities; you have the inestimable benefit of a first rate early education; you have every element of success. By the natural desire you have to advance the interests of your families; by the love you bear to your native city, by your hopes for its future prosperity—and I do believe that a good time is coming for it—I earnestly entreat of you not to allow this evening's meeting to pass without a substantial result. Prepare yourselves for the struggle in which you are engaged with the same energy that your forefathers prepared themselves for war. Enter the lists with the mechanics who are now laboring hard to improve their minds and to develop their intelligence in other portions of the united kingdom. Do so, and I have no fear for the result—your energy will be substantially rewarded by seeing the increasing prosperity of our native city, which is so dear to us all, and by the advancement in civilization, in comfort and in intelligence of yourselves and of your children.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Michael O'Regan, President of the Congregated Trades, having moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Ryan for his dignified and efficient conduct in the Chair,

William Smith O'Brien, Esq., seconded the resolution, and on presenting himself to address the meeting was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and attachment. He could assure the meeting that he esteemed it a very great pleasure in being selected to second a vote of thanks to the gentleman who had so lately and so ably occupied the chair during the inaugural lecture. So eloquently delivered by Mr. Monsell, and he was sure that there was not a man in that vast and important assembly who would not come forward and identify himself with the proceedings, in order to give effect and energy to the cause that every lover of his fellow man had so much at heart. He (Mr. O'Brien) would not be doing justice to the meeting if he did not add his tribute to that which the assembly had given to the gentleman who came forward on that occasion not only to gratify but to instruct. He should, however, confess that he did not agree with the right hon. gentleman in all his political opinions; nevertheless he thought he had sufficient cause to discharge his public duty by coming forward that evening, not only to receive the same instruction which had been imparted to the meeting, but to show that Irishmen ought to co-operate with each other in order to advance and to secure the common interests of their country, notwithstanding any difference of opinion which might exist between them. That was the principle on which he acted whilst he occupied the position of a public man, and now that he filled a private station he would act with that feeling and upon that principle. It was in accordance with the dictates of that spirit that he went to Clonmel a few evenings since, and there he had the pleasure of hearing a gentleman, Mr. Bagwell, the honorable and able representative of that important town, deliver an eloquent and instructive lecture. The subject of the address was a most interesting one, as it embraced a short history of the progress of art, and all that he (Mr. O'Brien) regretted was that the honorable gentleman did not devote longer time than he occupied to the development of the subject. That very interesting discourse was not the only thing that gave him pleasure during his visit to Clon-

mel. He went there in the least ostentatious manner. He was asked to announce his arrival, but he declined doing so, and attending a meeting of the Arts Society, he was happy to see the poorest people in that town enjoying the exhibition of pictures in company with their more wealthy fellow-citizens, and he was also much pleased in observing that the majority of the numbers were composed of the female sex, of whom it has been said that naturally they most or best admired all that was beautiful. He (Mr. O'Brien) was afraid that the name of the building in which the Limerick exhibition was held militated against it, and that there was not the anxiety on the part of the public, which he saw displayed in other places, to attend. But the circumstances under which the exhibition was held in the "Protestant Hall" were those: There was no other building in Limerick suitable for the reception of such a large quantity of valuable pictures and collections of works of science and of art, as were brought together on the recent occasion, and, therefore, the selection of the Protestant Hall for the exhibition was a matter imposed on the committee by necessity and not by choice. This very circumstance ought to induce every citizen of Limerick to consider whether it may not be possible to found a building which would confer on this city that description of lustre, not only in the eyes of the present generation but of those which were yet to come, which should and which would be given to it by the noble piece of architecture now in course of erection—the Cathedral of St. John. If this subject were taken up by active minds and ready hands it would be accomplished. He (Mr. O'Brien) had spent much time travelling on the Continent—and in no country in Europe, were it ever so politically insignificant, was there a want of halls for the reception and exhibition of pictures and of works of art. Now in Belgium—which is a country not of half the importance in every sense of the term of this country—there were town halls and public buildings capable of being devoted to almost every purpose of public utility, and many of these were erected in what were called—and very erroneously called in his opinion—the "dark ages." In these buildings there were held exhibitions of pictures and productions of art all open to the public; and why should not Limerick have its Town Hall in which the meetings of its Corporation could be held, and where its public exhibitions could also take place? Such a work would not be completed in a year, but suppose that it took ten years to effect it, it ought to be carried out. The Irish people, if they were aware of their own dignity, would erect something in their own times to show after ages that they were not in these, our days, a spiritless race. Again it had been said by the Right Hon. and eloquent lecturer that it was a shame for the Irish people to be ignorant of the history of their own country. What people, he would ask, are the people of this country? They were not Englishmen, and if they were not Irish, what were they? There are the O'Donoghues, and the MacNamaras, and the O'Briens, and many other names which can boast a true Celtic original, and all these names had their family traditions as well as the proudest Englishman amongst them. And yet the Irish people, generally speaking, are ignorant of those traditions, and of the history of their own country. Why, in that sense, the proud Normans were more Irish than the Irish themselves, and this ignorance was a lasting degradation to the people of this country. Such a stigma should at once be removed by placing the history of this country in the hands of its youth. He did not think it necessary to enter upon those other topics which had been so well and so ably placed before them during the lecture which they had heard—but he would not refrain from observing on those sanitary regulations which were of such vast, and of such vital importance to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of cities and of towns, and of crowded localities—the carrying out of which devolved on our municipal bodies. Had we well constituted municipalities, all our cities and towns would present different aspects in a sanitary point of view from those which they at present exhibit, not only to their own citizens, but to those who visited them on business or for pleasure. Before he sat down he would take the liberty of alluding to an inaugural address which he had the honor to deliver in that room just twelve months ago, and on that occasion he stated that the young men should be encouraged to come forward and deliver lectures; but his advice was not yet adopted. He trusted, however, that ere long it would be followed, and that he would yet see young mechanics delivering lectures from that platform to their brother mechanics.

LECTURING IN MADRAS.

Now, he did not like to allude to many things which had happened to himself in the course of his public career. There was one circumstance, however, which, as it would assist in illustrating the position in which he would wish to see young mechanics acting, so far as regarded the delivery of lectures, he could not refrain from mentioning, and it was this: When he was in Madras he one day saw a building with a Hindoo inscription over the door. He entered it, and there he saw about one hundred and twenty Hindoo gentlemen, who had associated together for intellectual improvement. He looked through their programme and he discovered that a lecture was to be delivered on a certain evening, and, wishing to be present, he asked permission to attend, which was at once, and in the politest terms possible, granted. He did attend and heard a

medical gentleman deliver a lecture on the former and present state of the Red Indian in America, which was eloquently delivered, and was really interesting. He then suggested to some of the Hindoo gentlemen that they themselves ought to deliver a lecture, when one of them—who seemed confident in his own powers—asked him to name the subject on which he would lecture, and requested a fortnight to prepare. He (Mr. O'Brien) gave the Hindoo gentleman a half dozen subjects, and allowed him to select one for himself. He (Mr. O'Brien) subsequently attended the lecture, and he should say that not even in the city of Limerick could a better lecture be delivered than that which was given by the Hindoo gentleman. He (Mr. O'Brien) did not see why the Catholic clergymen would not come forward and deliver lectures to the mechanics of Limerick. He hoped that before the end of the next year he would hear lectures delivered by some able men, who ought to be engaged for that purpose, and not have lectures only delivered as they are at present—"few and far between." He would not detain the meeting any longer, but would return to that point from whence he set out, and that was to ask the assembly to return a vote of thanks to the gentleman who presided, and who, as a gentleman, is an ornament to the most respectable class of citizens to which he belonged.—*Munster News.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TERCENTENARY.

The Tercentenary anniversary of the accession of "Good Queen Bess" has passed and made no sign. Dr. McNeill, Dr. Cumming, and some other old hacks have trotted themselves out and shown their paces; but the meetings have been few, scanty, and spiritless. The fact is, that to a far greater extent than is supposed, the Protestantism of England is a thing of habit, and will only respond to customs which are habitual. It has faith in Guy Faux, but the celebration of a Tercentenary anniversary was a novel proposition, and the *cui bono* was not apparent why the three hundredth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession should be held in honor, any more than the two hundredth and ninety-ninth or the three hundredth and first. Besides, even Protestants cannot always remain in ignorance, and the more they read of Good Queen Bess the less do they esteem her. We may paraphrase Dogberry and say, "Marry, it hath been proved that she was no better than she ought to be, and it will go high to be thought so shortly." Elizabeth, indeed, was perhaps worse material for a saint than her sire; and quite as bad a representative of the principles of civil and religious liberty to which Protestants profess themselves so much attached, in spite of their practice to the contrary, whenever they have had an opportunity of showing their real principles. It is a grave question, difficult of course to decide in the case of so accomplished a hypocrite, and a woman so debased whether her convictions were not more in favor of the Catholic than the Protestant religion. The question is not in the least important to us. Our separated brethren are welcome to their Saint; those, that is to say, who prize her; the small and bigoted minority, namely, to whom Dr. Achilli was a martyr, and Mrs. Arnold, a pattern of female propriety.—*London Tablet.*

THE FAMILY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The *Border Advertiser* has the following remarks on the death of Mrs. Hope Scott of Abbotsford: "The last link may almost be said to be now severed that bound the name of Sir Walter Scott to the present and living generation. The deceased Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart was—at the time of her union, in 1847, to James R. Hope Scott, Esq., Q.C.—the only surviving daughter of Mr. Lockhart, the critic and biographer of Sir Walter, by his marriage with Sophia, Scott's eldest daughter. Her father died at Abbotsford, in the presence of his daughter and her husband, on the 25th December, 1854, and his dust reposes by the side of the poet, under the ivy-clasped arches of Dryburgh, where a fitting monument was lately erected to his memory. Her mother, Mrs. Lockhart, died in her house in London, in June, 1837, and is interred in the new cemetery, Harrow road, beside her sister Anne, who died in 1833. In the same spot also was interred by his mother's side, the ashes of that frail but noble boy, John Hugh Lockhart, the Hugh Littlejohn of the 'Tales of a Grandfather,' so well known in fancy to the boyish years of the youth of Scotland. He died in 1831. Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, the once heir of the name and estate of Abbotsford, and brother of the present departed lady, died about 14 years ago abroad, and is interred in the cemetery at Versailles. Thus, one by one, the offshoots of that family tree which Sir Walter Scott had such an ambition to found on our Border have fallen. Let us hope that the still remaining distant and tender link that Mrs. Hope Scott leaves behind her may be spared to re-establish the name and build up the house of Abbotsford. Mr. Hope Scott's family consists of a daughter, Mary Monica, about four years of age; Walter Michael, a boy about 18 months old; and the fruit of the late confinement, a daughter only a few weeks entered into life. We understand that Mrs. Hope Scott's remains will be interred for the present in the burying-ground, Edinburgh, belonging to the congregation of Bishop Gillis; the space in Dryburgh Abbey, where her father and grandfather are interred, being as yet unsuitable. The deceased lady was said, by those who are able to form a correct opinion, to bear in her features some traces of the lineaments of her distinguished ancestor."

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Local-Constable John Dornan observed sparks of fire proceeding from the chimney of the premises of Robert Boyd, Donegall quay, Belfast. He immediately after saw the reflection of light at the rear of Mr. Boyd's office, and gave the alarm, upon which Mr. Green, Chief Constable, despatched the engines and fire-brigade to the place. The door of the office was broken open, and, on some members of the brigade entering, they found the office in flames, and that the office furniture and a few books had been burned. A copious supply of water was poured upon the fire, and, by the exertions made to put it out, it was not permitted to extend beyond the office. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

A fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Alexander Catherwood, Plunket's Court, off Carrick-hill, Belfast. Two engines and the fire-brigade were immediately on the spot, and the flames were put out without delay. The damage done was not considerable.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-house, for the week ending November 13, was £7,819 11s. 4d., against £9,281 2s. 6d. the previous week, and £4,874 18s. 6d. the corresponding period of last year.

Carlow.

At the Carlow November fair the supply of all kinds of stock was very large, but met with rather a dull demand, and at prices much under those of last year by fully 30s. per head. Fat cattle, £14 to £18; three year old store bullocks, from £12 to £14 10s.; two year old heifers, from £8 to £10 10s.; one year old ditto, £4 10s. to £6; one year old bullocks, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; good milch cows, £12 to £16; sheep not in good demand; weathers, 43s. to 45s.; lambs, 20s. to 26s. The principal sales were effected early in the morning. William C. Cooper, Cooper Hill, sold a lot of three year old bullocks at £14 10s. per head; Mr. Hugh Cullen sold a lot of ditto at £13 per head; Major M'Mahon sold a lot of ditto at £12 10s. per head; Mr. Sandy M'Mahon sold another lot at £12 per head. The pig fair was large, and good buying of all.

A fearful accident, resulting in the death of a very fine female child, aged about seven years, took place in Carlow. It appears that the incautious mother left the child in the house alone by itself, when, having returned about fifteen minutes afterwards, to her utter astonishment, she found the poor child enveloped in one sheet of flames. The poor little sufferer lingered in the most excruciating torture for nearly five hours, when death put an end to her sufferings. This is not the only caution that unguarded parents and guardians of children have received from their negligence and oversight in leaving young children near fires, without any person to take charge of them.

Clare.

A meeting composed of gentlemen of wealth and respectability was held at Smith's Hotel, Kilmish, Col. C. Moore Vandeleur in the chair, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a railway line between Kilmish and Killee. A large number of shares were taken on the spot, and almost every one present became a shareholder to a considerable amount. The share list remains at the office of Mr. Michael McDonnell, who was appointed Secretary. The expressed conviction of the meeting was that the line would be a prosperous one, and would well remunerate those taking shares in it.

Cork.

A private investigation was held by the magistrates of Macroom Petty Sessions, says the *Cork Examiner*, into a charge preferred against a young man named Riordan, the son of a publican, of being a member of an illegal organization called the "Phoenix Club," which has of late attracted some share of public attention. A reporter from this paper, who attended the sessions, applied for leave to be present at the investigation, but was refused by the magistrates on the ground that it was necessary that the nature of the proceedings should not be publicly known at present. We understand that informations have been ordered, but have not ascertained what is the nature of the allegations against the prisoner.

A large badger, weighing 40 lbs., was captured in the North Infirmary grounds, by a man named Donovan, with the aid of a dog. The animal had been living for the last five or six months in Shandon churchyard, and had got into the Infirmary grounds the night before his capture, where he earthed.

Major-General Peel has sanctioned payment of £35 per annum for a Catholic chaplain to Cork military prison, and soldiers therein confined are now to have Mass upon Sundays.

There are 600 ships in Queenstown, several laden with breadstuffs.

Dublin.

The *Evening Packet* set forth lately, in its most prominent type, a circumstantial account of "Another attempt at Assassination," and filled nearly a column with a lumbering article on the subject. Any person who was not anxious to have a bad story to tell of the Irish peasantry, would have suspected the truth of the report. The occurrence was stated to have taken place near Nenagh, and in this age of telegraphs and railroads the news arrived in Dublin early on Thursday evening! But so desirous are certain journals of befouling the people of this country, such a craving have they for tales of blood to spread against them, that they rush at every report of this sort and hasten to give it to the world. There ought to

be some legal punishment for conduct such as that of which the *Packet* has been guilty. It is a gross crime against the country and against society to thus attempt to circulate a shameful and most injurious falsehood.—*Nation*.

For many years Ireland has not possessed a manufactory of that favorite instrument the pianoforte. In 1845, and at a later period, it was attempted, but without success, owing to the imperfection of the instruments. We are glad to find that Mr. Marks, pianoforte manufacturer, of 1 D'Olier street, has established on his premises, No. 18 Lower Gloucester street, a manufactory (the only pianoforte manufactory existing in Ireland) on quite a modern scale. The instruments are pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any pianoforte made. We have visited his establishment, and seen the different process of manufacture executed by Irish workmen, which bid fair to rival with the first houses in Europe.—*Ibid*.

John Birney, John Hitchcock, Jas. Cramsie, and Alexander O'Rourke, Esqs., solicitors, have arrived in Dublin as a deputation to present an address to John Gibson, Esq., Q.C., late assistant barrister for the county Antrim, on the occasion of his retirement from the situation of chairman of that county.

It is said that the last Australian mail, which was delivered in Dublin, contained the almost incredible number of 1,400 registered money letters transmitted by emigrants to relatives and friends in the old country.

Galway.

It will be perceived from the subjoined, that Mr. Lever is working indefatigably for his great project, and that, as usual, success follows energy. The European mails will eventually find their way to America through Galway, which is only the natural route. Of course passengers will follow mails, and general commercial intercourse must be the result. The correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "What is now going on at Paris in one department of the executive is intensely interesting to the west of Ireland, and the venerable 'City of the Tribes.' Galway is now about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and a large imperial subsidy will supply sinews of war to the Lever line, the future predominance of which is now placed beyond doubt. As all the correspondence of the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas, and of the Levant passes through France, the various ramifications or reticulations of this immense network will be gathered into one. Havre to New York line resigns its claim to the French postal contract and government support in favor of the Hiberno American transit, a sacrifice which national pride would never make to a Liverpool company. The details of this financial measure are not all yet arranged, but the principle is established. Mr. Lever's activity has carried the point; he gets a personal interview with Napoleon III. on his return from Compeigne. Meantime he has gone to Brussels to involve Belgium in the scheme, leaving Mr. Barry to carry out his objects here."

Mr. J. Macnamara Cantwell has been appointed solicitor for the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company (Galway line), in Ireland.

Leitrim.

The *Freeman's Journal* tells us that "The hills in the neighborhood of Aughacashill, county Leitrim, were lighted with bonfires, recently, in consequence of Alderman O'Reilly and family taking up their residence in Aughacashill house and demesne." This gentleman's fate has been not a little singular, and few can with a better grace afford to forgive their persecutors. Some ten years since he was sent off as a "convicted traitor" for infringing on some of the landlord-framed-laws of his district—made a large fortune at Hobart Town, and has now purchased the residence formerly possessed by Mr. Rolleston, son-in-law to Baron Richards, and actually at this moment is owner of the apartments which the judge who sentenced him in spring assizes, 1848, then occupied.

Limerick.

The fidelity, industry, and love of the Irish people for their kindred are manifested in the remittances which arrive with every mail from abroad. On Wednesday over eighty money-orders reached Limerick through the post from Australia, and were received, it need scarcely be said, with deep gratification at this season when the remembrance of absent relations and friends is vividly awakened, and the thoughts of early associations and homes acquire an augmented tenderness.—*Munster News*.

The humane project of a reformatory for Limerick, promoted by Henry Shea, with characteristic earnestness, is prospering as it deserves. The Limerick papers publish a respectable list of subscriptions, at the head of which stands the name of Robert Tighe, Esq., chairman of the county, for £100, followed by that of the Earl of Clare for £50, the next being that of Lord Dunraven for £20.

The Limerick Artillery are to be permanently embodied.

The Theatre of Limerick is to be constructed into dwelling houses.

Mr. John O'Farrell has been selected governor of the Limerick goal.

Louth.

On Sunday, 14th of November, the Rev. Mr. Weir glanced, during his sermon in St. Patrick's Chapel, Dundalk, at the creed of Ribbonism. He said that the old people who were victims of the delusion were, in many cases, impenetrable to any remonstrance. He then addressed himself to young men, cautioned them against having any connection whatever with any secret society; told them that the

police were on their track, and warned them not to sacrifice their liberties, lives, and immortal souls, by heeding the counsels of wicked and irreligious dupes—enemies alike of God and man, who not only undervalued the blessings of civilization and peace, but acted in defiance of the ordinances of religion.

Mayo.

A whale having found its way some weeks since to the inner portion of Clew Bay (so beautifully studded with islands and estuaries near Westport), to the great alarm and detriment of several industrious fishermen, its capture was decided upon, and most successfully carried out by Commander Wilcox, of the Coast Guard, Lieutenant Hardy, and Dr. Burke, Mayo Rifles. Its whereabouts being ascertained, in the large insulated harbor of Innislyre, four boats, smartly manned, proceeded to the undertaking, and, having taken up different positions, the marksmen, by a well-regulated cross rifle fire, succeeded in driving, after much pulling about, the object of their destruction (as it now and again rose to the surface to breathe) into the long estuary terminating at Castleaffy, under the old ruins of which, after an exciting chase of five hours, it was finally despatched in shallow water, and consequently towed to and hauled on the beach under Innislyre Coast Guard station, when it was found to be a specimen of the grampus, measuring about 20 feet by 12 in circumference. Its captors presented the crews with the profitable carcass, requesting that it should be towed up to the harbor of Westport, where it now lies an object of great curiosity before its final break up.—*Dublin Freeman*.

Sligo.

A number of men have been employed at various points between Sligo and Boyle in lockspitting. The object of this work is to ascertain the nature of the soil, lying between six and twelve feet below the surface, in order that the contractor may judge what material he must provide for the completion of his contract. The number of men at present employed is not considerable, but in March next it is stated that employment will be given on a large scale. This will be a great boon to the laboring classes, as the lowest wages railway laborers receive is two shillings and six pence per day, the rate of wages has increased considerably even within the last month, and two shillings per day is now demanded and received by field laborers.—*Chronicle*.

Tipperary.

On the evening of Monday, the 8th November, the Rev. Wm. Flannery of St. Michael's College, Toronto, who has for some time past been sojourning in Nenagh, his native town, was entertained at a sumptuous banquet by a number of his old friends and schoolfellows, as a parting manifestation of their esteem and affection previous to his return to the land of his adoption. The dinner was served up in Meara's Hotel, and reflected much credit on the cuisine of that establishment. An excellent string band was in attendance, and contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the company. The room was tastefully arranged for the occasion; the device "Cead Mille Failthe," wrought ingeniously in laurel leaves, was conspicuous above the chair. The chair was occupied by William Carey, Esq., supported on his right by the guest of the evening and the Rev. J. Scanlan, Administrator, Nenagh; and on the left by Rev. J. Kenyon, P.P., Templeberry, and Daniel Kennedy, Esq., Ballyhene. The Chairman on coming to the toast of the evening, the "Health of their Worthy Guest," said it was unnecessary for him to preface it with any remarks laudatory of the Rev. Mr. Flannery, for that gentleman's character and antecedents were too well known and appreciated by those he saw around to require any eulogy on his part. The toast was greeted with a perfect tumult of acclamation, the entire company rising. When the cheering had somewhat subsided, the band struck up "Partant pour la Syrie." Rev. W. Flannery then rose amid enthusiastic applause and delivered a most touching and eloquent address, which was listened to with breathless attention.

The potato crop is now entirely dug out, and except in heavy soils, farmers report it has tolerably escaped the ravages of the previous taint. The supply of the esculent at our local markets is large for the season, and the prices of the best variety is from 8 1-2d. to 4 1 2d. per stone.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

A Mechanic's Institute is about being established in the rising town of Tipperary.

Waterford.

As some excursionists were returning from the Carrick races, some malicious person, at present unknown, rolled an immense piece of rock from the impending quarry at Sallypark, on the road near the terminus. Fortunately, however, it was very soon discovered by foot passengers, and at once removed. Had it not been observed so soon, no one knows what would have been the result as the place was exceedingly dark at the time.

The French Government have awarded silver medals to each of the Coast Guards who were instrumental in rescuing the crew of the brig La Capricieuse from that vessel on the occasion of her wreck in Tramore Bay, and a sum of 650 francs to the families of two fishermen who were drowned on the occasion.

Wexford.

At Enniscorthy, a woman named Mary Doyle had very comfortably papered her little bedroom, and at night when going to bed was foolish enough to introduce into the room a metal pot, containing turf coals of fire. In the morning it was found that she was not up early

as was usual with her. A neighbor of hers rapped several times, but getting no answer burst in the door, and found the poor woman lying dead by the side of her bed. An inquest was held, when a verdict was found "that she died from suffocation accidentally caused by her having introduced a pot of fire into her room for the purpose of drying the paper.—*People*."

Very Rev. Father Cosgrave, of the Franciscan Convent, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £50 from Nicholas Whitty, Esq., Summer Hill, the bequest of his late brother, Andrew Whitty, Esq., for pious uses. This sum added to the former donations of the Whitty family to the Franciscan Church and Convent make £120.—*Ibid*.

We are happy to find that the merits of the very respectable manager of the *corps dramatique*, now performing in our Theatre, are beginning to be appreciated. The play of *Rob Roy* was lately produced under the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan. The house was a bumper—which was much owing to the deservedly popular character of the lady patroness. At the same time, we must say, that the different characters were well sustained, and greeted by the audience on several occasions.—*Independent*.

OH! BLESSED OLIVARE!

[From the *Nation* of the 20th November.]

On the evening of Friday week the apostate Gavazzi delivered a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," in the Rotundo. The following is a correct *verbatim* report of the concluding portion of his extraordinary rigmarole, from which our readers may estimate the gibberish which the poor reporters have been all the week bothered in translating into the flowing periods, which grace the evangelical journals:

"Cromwell was supereoar in genius to Napoleon; supereoar, because, as ze first Napoleon had war to ze end of his career for zee glory's sake, Cromwell had it only as ze means for ze establissemong of order in England. He was supereoar, because ze more Napoleon increase in power, ze more despotic he become; whilst ze higher Cromwell advance, ze more he expand in his views; so dat when he came to be Proteytore, he was ze brightest polieticale genius in ze world. (Loud applause.) He was supereoar, because Napoleon deceive all Europe under ze name of liberty, and eventually attempted to strangil all ze liberty, whilst Cromwell protect liberty everywhere; and, finally, ze was supereoar because ze refuse ze crown of England, whilst Napoleon sought to obtain and make hereditary in his family a crown by ze force. Cromwell was also ze warm friend of ze religious liberty—he give freedom to Roman Catholicces to vorship in zeir shurshes; but ze thing which he never would allow was ze entranche of zee Jesueet of any name or color into England. Oh! blessed Olivare! He know what zee Jesueets ware; he knew that zeir objectee was to perzeuteetee Protesthantheesim everiwhere—that dzeey were the antagonists of zee civil and religious liberty—everiwhere. Oh! would dat God ware please to give us Olivare Cromwell now for one hour to put those foetid snakes out of ze England. (Great applause.) When Irish Roman Catholicces imitate ze massacre of St. Bartholemew by ze massacre of zeir Protestant fellow countrymen, there was ze parliament which give ze ordare to Cromwell to revenge ze Protestant blood of Ireland in Ireland; and in Wexforde he make ze Roman Catholicces attone at ze point of ze sword, and show dem dat under Olivare Cromwell assassinasceoeang should not go on with ze impunittee. (Applause.) Would that youare, governmoang to day had an Olivare Cromwell to send to certain parts amongst ze Ribbonmen protect by ze foul editor of the *Nation*; you would soon be visited with zee justeece."

LITERARY ITEMS.

It is announced that M. Amedee Renee, the author of the "Nieces de Mazarin" and "Madame de Montmorency" is about to publish a confirmation of "Sismondi's History of France," which only came down to 1789. This supplement will contain, it is said, a great many new and interesting documents, and the substance of a very curious conversation which the author had with Louis Philippe relative to Philippe Egalite, Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette.

The first volume of a History of France, written by Mr. Eyre Evans Crowe, an English journalist in Paris, has just been published by Messrs. Longman. It is to be complete in five volumes.

The English government has granted the sum of £1,000 for the publication of an Australian "Flora," and the work has been undertaken by Mr. Bentham, a distinguished botanist.

A dramatic piece ridiculing England and abusing the memory of Marlborough is at present nightly enacted at one of the Paris theatres before a great concourse of people.

In the literary department in Prussia, there will soon issue from the press the first volume of Professor Raube's "History of England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."

Mr. Leslie, the distinguished painter and academician, is understood to be actively engaged in writing a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A copy of the original edition of Burns' Poems, printed at Kilmarnock, in 1786, was sold in Edinburgh lately for £3 10s.

Lady Morgan is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs" to the world.

SERMON OF THE REV. J. GRAVES, S. J.

The Rev. J. Graves, S. J., delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third street, on Friday evening last. The subject selected for the occasion was the "Propagation of the Faith."

Long before the Rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit the Church became crowded to its utmost capacity. Father Graves dwelt at considerable length on the great and manifold good effected by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith since its establishment in Lyons in the year 1822. Since then it had been instrumental in conveying the light of the Faith among the Indians of the vast American Continent, and the Aborigines of far Oceania, inducing them, by mild and persuasive arguments, to abandon the habits and usages of savage life and enter on the pathways of civilization and Christianity. Now that the vastly populous and hitherto unexplored Empire of the Chinese was thrown open, a great work awaited the missionary laborer, a work which required the united efforts of the whole Catholic world to conduct to a happy termination. The funds and exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith had been applied equally to all; neither name, race, nor country presented the slightest obstacle to their distribution; whenever and wherever needed spiritual relief had been afforded, as far as it was possible, and such being the case, it now became the duty of the entire Catholic world to come forward and aid the Society in its good work, a work besides which had received the warm approbation of the entire Catholic Hierarchy.

The Rev. gentleman throughout his discourse was listened to with the most marked and undivided attention, and at its conclusion a collection was taken up.

A statement was also presented of the amount of receipts and disbursements of the Society in the Archdiocese of New York, from the first of December, 1857, to the first of December, 1858, which, we find, amounts only to the sum of \$2,647 79, after defraying some necessary expenses.

We would earnestly recommend the Faithful to bestir themselves in this good work. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith has effected much good among us. This is the more to be commended when we reflect that the contributions from America never bore the slightest comparison with the vast sums, which from year to year were found necessary in propagating the light of the gospel throughout the northern portion of the continent. And now that the light of Truth has permeated from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the far western Pacific, let us at least show our gratitude by remitting to those pioneers of the Faith such sums as may be instrumental in aiding them in their new fields of labor, at the same time that it will be the most conclusive method of proving to the Society how dearly we prize the services they have conferred upon us, and of recording our gratitude at the same time.

D.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 3d, 1858.

In the course of my strictures in the TABLET on the foolish and fatal policy of the present Democratic administration appointing well known and reputed Know-Nothings to office, I have not given either the private or personal character of that class of its favorites the remotest consideration; but all that I have said of them, in connection therewith, has been entirely of a political complexion.

It seems, however, that Jas. C. G. Kennedy, an employee of the Department of the Interior, and heir presumptive to the superintendency of the next Census Bureau, has taken exceptions to the notice I had given him in my letter for the TABLET, under date of September 30th last, and denies that he is (not that he ever was) a Know-Nothing, which public opinion and his own antecedents would impress any one, not a member of the Dark Lantern Lodges with *charitably* supposing. Well, Mr. Kennedy is, no doubt, a gentleman of veracity and of strict financial integrity, or otherwise he would not name the three most prominent Catholic gentlemen of this city, connected with monied institutions, which he has done in his note to you of the 27th ult., a copy of which lies before me, as those "who would not say anything through favor on behalf of a Know-Nothing." Perhaps in cases of this character Catholics cannot prove a negative—not being allowed membership in Know-Nothing lodges, and, therefore, the mere fact of Catholics of standing being on terms of courtesy with Know-Nothings may be *prima facie* proof that their company is pure from the taint of such a faction, but it is not proof positive, as we have had too many

examples, alas! for humanity, to show recently. If a man, therefore, who is suspected of being a Know-Nothing, and desires to shake off from his shoulders the incubus of its iniquities, the *onus probandi* lies with him, and not with Catholics. We are, therefore, perhaps bound to believe him on his word that he is not one of that beautiful party,—a political Know-Nothing.

But let us come at once to Mr. Kennedy's record, and see how far it will enable others besides the correspondent of the TABLET to give him credit for the impeccability of character as a public officer and politician that he claims for himself in his communication to you already referred to.

In 1849, Mr. Kennedy was appointed superintendent of the Census Bureau as a Whig, by a Whig Administration, and remained there until he was superseded by Mr. De Boe, for his "political heresies," mentioned in my letter of which he complains. I lost sight of the gentleman after that until the Black Republican, Know-Nothing regime got into the ascendancy in the House of Representatives, during the 34th Congress, N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker, when I discovered that this veritable Jas. C. G. Kennedy had made his appearance as clerk to the committee of Foreign Relations in that body, which was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Remington, New Jersey, Republican and Know-Nothing; Mr. Fuller, Penn., Know-Nothing; Mr. Matteson, New York, Republican; Mr. Thurston, Rhode Island, ditto; Mr. Sherman, Ohio, ditto; Mr. Burlingame, Mass., ditto; Mr. Baily, Virginia, Democrat; Mr. Clingman, North Carolina, ditto; Mr. Aiken, South Carolina, ditto.

This committee, consisting of six black Republicans and Know-Nothings and only three Democrats, took Mr. Kennedy under their wings and made him their clerk, at the very time, too, when those factions unitedly had ostracised every Democrat over which they had control and put their pets and property men in their places. There is an old saying, "Show me your company and I will tell who you are." If Mr. Kennedy was not a Know-Nothing or Abolitionist, i. e. Republican then he was a most fortunate man in being an exception to the rule adopted by the majority in the House towards all others not of their party.

If it is "libellous" to call him a Know-Nothing, whether one or not, now, so it would, under like circumstances, be libellous to call him a "Whig," "Black Republican," or "Democrat." When Mr. Kennedy received his present appointment, public opinion—at least Democratic public opinion—denounced him as such, and complained bitterly of the Administration for giving him the position he holds. But, perhaps, it is not this part of my charges against him that he says is "libellous." Well, I shall go on to the next branch of them, and try what that contains. I stated that "he had put a claim before Congress in '52-3-4 for travelling expenses to England and back again which he had never incurred." We will now see how far I was right in this matter.

In the United States Senate, Saturday, February 26th, the President *pro tem.* laid before that body the following letter from Mr. Kennedy:

"CENSUS OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 17, 1853. "Having noticed in the debates of the Senate, charges against me, which, if credited, must effect my character and standing, not only as an officer of this Government, but as a man, I deem it my duty to ask, and I respectfully beg the Senate to appoint a select committee fully to investigate my official conduct and the charges made against me on the floor of the Senate.

"JAS. C. G. KENNEDY.

"To the President of the Senate."

The charges to which this letter refers were made by Senator Walker, of Wisconsin, Feb. 16, 1853, during a debate on a bill relating to Mr. Kennedy's claims for compensation as Superintendent of the Census Bureau, and for travelling expenses to Europe and back on Government business, and are in the following words, (*vide Congressional Globe*, vol. XXVI., page 641):

"Now, I will venture this statement—and if it turns out to be wrong, it is both my nature and my intention to take back what I say in regard to it—that he cannot show a voucher for the payment of his passage money from New York to Liverpool, nor for the payment of his passage money from Liverpool back to New York. He had a free passage, as I am informed, and yet there is a charge in the expenses of his European trip to the amount of \$400. Mr. Collins never charged him a dollar for his passage, and he cannot show a voucher for it, and yet it is in his account returned here, and he asks it out of the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. Kennedy's letter had been referred to the Select Committee on Frauds by mistake, who reported it back, and asked to be relieved from further considering it.

Mr. Walker then asked its reference to a Special Committee, and then remarked:

"For one, I wish to say that if the Senate shall refer this letter to a committee, I will substantiate, by sworn testimony and documents in my possession, all that has been charged by the committee, and vastly more."

Mr. Walker's motion was agreed to.

But it is not my wish or inclination to chase Mr. Kennedy any farther, but will leave him in the hands of the Senate's committee where Mr. Walker placed him, and those who are curious to learn more than what I have herein given of his official history, can consult Congressional records at their leisure.

The other items in my catalogue of exceptions to his appointment, viz., having been pumelled by Senator Borland, of Arkansas, for insolence in the Senate, the records of the criminal court through which he recovered small damages—about \$100—from the Senator for the assault, will sustain my statement, as will also the comments of the Catholic and Irish Press, in repudiating his Census estimates of the aggregate Irish population of that date, which were not very complimentary to Mr. Kennedy, and which he felt so acutely that he endeavored to show data to me, from immigration statistics for a given number of years, and the average of deaths among us each year, for arriving at the conclusion he had, in his office on Eighth street, in this city, about the same time.

This letter is rather longer than I intended it to be, but justice to Mr. Kennedy as well as to me requires its entire publication. SIGMA.

ORANGEISM IN NEW YORK. — When Orangeism, bearing a charter from the Grand Lodge, first slunk into the States, it was afraid to show itself openly where it was not sure of governmental aid to back it. It became, and continued for some time to be, the Berean Society, but when that light-detesting association went down into congenial obscurity, its scattered elements underwent another metamorphose and it reappeared as the American Protestant Association. It still seems to burrow in the depths of secrecy, and we have seen a copy of a programme (intended for strictly private circulation, but which, by some oversight on the part of the recipient, fell into profane hands) of an entertainment to be given to the fraternity in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, on Monday next, 13th instant, where they are to have "a night at home," and to enjoy the pleasure of hearing the "principal Orange songs, sung by eminent artists."

LADIES' FAIR.—A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of Transfiguration Church will be held in the school-room of that Church. It will commence on the 16th of December, and end on Christmas Eve. We understand there will be a fine collection of valuable and useful articles for sale, and also a large assortment of Chinese and Japanese toys suitable for Christmas presents.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—A Fair will be opened in the school-room attached to this Church on the Monday before Christmas, and will be continued during the week. The proceeds will be applied to the use of the school, which has been successfully carried on through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, pastor of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Larkin, S. J., will lecture on "The Christian View of Childhood," at St. James' Church, James street, on Sunday, December 12th, at half-past seven, P. M., for the benefit of St. James' Free School. We hope the audience on the occasion will be as large as the end to which the proceeds of the evening are to be devoted is meritorious and beneficent. Tickets fifty cents.

The Mendelssohn Union repeated the Oratorio of St. Paul at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 2d inst., before a large and respectable audience. The music was well executed and elicited frequent applause. The Society intend giving another vocal concert on the 27th of January, 1859. The Oratorio on that occasion will be Rossini's *Moses in Egypt*.

Clergymen in want of Church Organs, before making a choice elsewhere, should call at Mr. Davis' Organ Manufactory, 40 Downing street. They will there find Organs of the finest tone and best style of workmanship at a lower rate than at any similar establishment in this city.

The Rev. Mr. Clark left on Saturday for Ireland in the *Prince Albert* of the Galway line, on a visit to that country for the benefit of his health. The Rev. gentleman intends to be absent about one year.

Mr. Michael Phelan will call on our Subscribers in Prescott, Perth, Brockville, Ottawa, and adjoining towns in Canada West. We hope our Subscribers will extend to Mr. Phelan all the assistance in their power, and help him in adding to our list of Subscribers.

Mr. J. W. Malarky will visit Newport, Providence, Randolph, and adjacent towns this and following weeks, canvassing and collecting for the TABLET.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ANES.—Small sales of pots were made at 5½¢, and of pearls at 5½¢.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour.—The market was more buoyant and active. The sales footed up about 12,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations: Standard to superfine State..... 44 2/4 to 44 4/4 Extra State do..... 44 4/4 to 44 5/4 Common to good Western..... 42 00 to 44 00 Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio..... 42 00 to 44 00 Extra Genesee..... 42 00 to 44 00 Canadian superfine and extra..... 42 00 to 44 00 Mixed to straight Southern..... 42 00 to 44 00 Southern fancy and extra..... 42 00 to 44 00 Choice extra family and bakers' brands..... 42 00 to 44 00 Rye flour..... 32 25 to 41 00 Corn meal..... 35 00 to 42 25

COFFEE.—The market was steady, with sales of 100 mats Java at 1½¢; 100 bags Laguayra, 1½¢; 300 Rio, 9½¢@10¢, and 300 do at 10½¢@11¢.

COTTON.—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, closing tamely, while prices were without quotable change. Fruit—Raisins were firmer, with sales of 700 boxes M. R.'s at \$2 50@3 10, with halves at \$1 75 and quarters at 75¢, and 300 boxes layers were sold at \$2 62½.

Wool.—Sales of about 1,000 bales were made at 5¢@55¢, for shipment.

Hops were quiet at 10¢@15¢ for new, and nominal at 4¢@7¢ for old.

LIME was steady, at \$1 for lump, and at 70¢ for common.

WHEAT.—Sales of 4,000 gallons linseed were made at 60¢@61¢, chiefly at the latter figure. There was some inquiry for future delivery.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was firmer, while sales were moderate, and embraced about 500 bbls., including old mess at \$17 70@17 75, and new do. at \$18 25; clear mess at \$19 50, and new prime at \$18 85@14. Beef was heavy, and sales embraced about 250 bbls., including country prime at \$6 60; country mess, \$7 75@8 99, repacked Western mess at \$8 95@10 75, and extra do. at \$11@12. Prime mess was quiet, at \$18@19. A small lot of Beef hams were sold at \$15. Lard was firmer and in good request, with sales of about 700@800 bbls. and tins on the spot at 11¢@11½¢, and about 500 do., for March and April delivery, at 12¢, and 200 kegs were sold at 12½¢. Butter and cheese were steady and in fair demand.

RICE.—Sales were light and the market heavy.

SPICES.—Sales of about 500 mats of cassia were made at 24¢@25¢, and 15 cases nutmegs at 53¢@54¢.

SUGARS.—The sales embraced about 800 hbls., including 350 do. New Orleans, at 6½¢@7¢@8¢, and about 450 do. Cuba, part refining goods, at 6½¢@7½¢. The market closed with steadiness.

TOBACCO.—Trade is quiet, but prices unchanged. The sales embraced 54 hbls. Kentucky at 7½¢@11¢; 67 bales Havana, 20¢@34¢; 238 Sagua, p. t.; 69 cases Seed Leaf, 7¢@13¢; 18 do. Florida, 15¢@20¢.

WHISKY.—The market was firmer, with a good demand, with sales of about 1,500 bbls. at 24¢@25¢.

Family Marketing.

Poultry is decidedly higher, though it is still the cheapest food in the market. The glut for several weeks has been most extraordinary; it is known that as much as 50 tons a day of turkeys and chickens are brought in by the American Express Company, and it is more than likely that the daily consumption in this city averages over 100 tons. Notwithstanding the abundance of poultry there is not much that is really good in the market, and where all this poorly fed and badly-packed poultry can have come from is a wonder.

Canvass back ducks are dear, and are likely to continue so all the winter. Other game ducks command fair prices, and are moderately sought after. Prairie hens are cheapening; do. quails.

There is little new to note in meats. Prices are generally pretty low, in consequence of the continued abundance of cattle, but the retail prices are not as low as they should be, taking into consideration the moderate wholesale rates. Mutton is very abundant.

Fish continues high and commands a ready sale. There is no variation worth noting. Oysters are abundant and cheap, and sell readily.

Butter is unchanged and dull. Cheese is a trifle dearer, while eggs continue high, with small sales.

In vegetables there is nothing new to note. Prices are generally unchanged for several weeks at this time of the year, as the result of the harvest is known, and the amount in market easily got at. Potatoes are a little "stiffer."

Apples are dull and a little lower, in consequence of a lot of poor ones having been thrown on the market.

DIED.

At his residence, No. 227 West Thirty-ninth street, on Tuesday, November 30, aged 80 years, Mr. PATRICK CONNOLLY, a native of the parish of Kilworth, county of Cork, Ireland. A Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Cross, at 6 o'clock, his remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery, attended by a large number of his friends. *Requiescat in pace.*

At her residence in Water street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, November 27th, at the age of 70 years, Mrs. MARY LAIRD, nee BOTLER, a native of the town of Sligo, Ireland, leaving a devoted husband and four children in the deepest affliction.

IRISH DEATHS.

At his residence, Lower English street, Armagh, Mr. Simon Ryan, T. O., deceased, regretted.

At his residence, 10, Lower English street, Belfast, Mr. Thomas Stothert, Royal Mail guard.

At Ballycastle, Alexander Miller, treasurer for co. Antrim, aged sixty-five years.

At his residence, Belfast, of apoplexy, Mr. Richard Atkinson.

At Belfast, Mr. Robert Hagan, stonecutter, aged 46 years.

At Belfast, Agnes, relict of the late Mr. James Rea, Derryneal, county Down, aged 78 years.

On the 8th ult., at Liverpool, in the forty-third year of his age, Archibald Adair, a native of Rasharkin, county Antrim, Ireland, and brother of Mr. James Adair, formerly of N. Y. city. At an early age deceased evinced more than ordinary share of talent, which, greatly to the detriment of his worldly interest, he cheerfully devoted to the cause of his struggling country.

November 4, William Nelligan, one of the oldest and most esteemed inhabitants of Dingle.

November 5, at Oldtown House, county Westmeath, Thomas Bannon, in the 86th year of his age.

November 7, at Youghal, Hampden Healy.

November 10, at Glencairn, county Antrim, Catherine, relict of Major Kennedy, aged 74 years.

November 10, in Limerick, Miss Ellen, daughter of the late Michael Dwyer, formerly of Coolacassane, county Tipperary.

November 11, at Ballintemple, aged 82, Mary, relict of Captain Teed.

November 11, in Limerick, Maryanne, wife of Constable F. Driscoll.

November 11, in Liverpool, Richard Battersby, Oakfield, Carrickfergus.

November 12, in Derry, David, second son of John Munn, aged 37 years.

November 12, in Derry, Harriet, relict of Francis Smith, Kinsale, and niece of Admiral Sir G. Pocock.

November 14, Hugh Thomas Stafford, of Corrigan Lodge, county Longford, and late of Portobello, county Roscommon.

November 14, Charlotte, wife of Henry Hewitt O'Brien, Harbor Master, Queenstown.

November 15, in Limerick, John Roche, son of the late Thomas Roche, of that city.

November 9, suddenly, in Liverpool, Frederick McKinsty, son of the late Lee McKinsty, solicitor, of Armagh.

November 8, at St. Leonard's, on sea, the Countess Dowager of Clonmel.

October 25, at Dundrod, county Antrim, of cancer, Robert Graham, surgeon; and on the 25th, at the same place, Robert Graham, father of the above, at the advanced age of 100 years.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

ANGLO-SAXON DEGRADATION OF WOMEN.—D'Israeli, in the "Sybil," thus describes the English miners coming from the pits in the evening: "They come forth: the mine delivers its gang, and the pit its bondsmen; the forge is silent, and the engine is still. The plain is covered with the swarming multitude: bands of stalwart men, broad-chested and muscular, wet with toil, and black as the children of the tropics; troops of youth—alas! of both sexes—though neither their raiment nor their language indicates the difference; all are clad in male attire; and oaths that men might shudder at issue from lips born to breathe words of sweetness. Yet these are to be—some are—the mothers of England! But can we wonder at the hideous coarseness of their language, when we remember the savage fudeness of their lives? Naked to the waist, an iron chain, fastened to a belt of leather, runs between their legs clad in canvas trousers, while on hands and feet, an English girl, for twelve, sometimes for sixteen hours a day, hauls and hurries tubs of coal up subterranean roads, dark, precipitous, and splashy—circumstances that seem to have escaped the notice of the Society for the Abolition of Negro Slavery. Those worthy gentlemen, too, appear to have been singularly unconscious of the sufferings of the little trappers, which was remarkable, as many of them were in their own employ. See, too, these emerge from the bowels of the earth? Infants of four and five years of age, many of them girls, pretty, and still soft and timid; intrusted with the fulfilment of most responsible duties, and the nature of which entails on them the necessity of being the earliest to enter the mine, and the latest to leave it. Their labor, indeed, is not severe, for that would be impossible, but it is passed in darkness and solitude. They endure that punishment which philosophical philanthropy has invented for the direct criminals, and which these criminals deem more terrible than the death for which it is substituted.

CREDULITY.—Recently a sovereign was stolen from the dwelling-house of a poor man named Lack, at Dean, while he and his family were at a place of worship. He gave out that he intended to consult a "wise woman" on the subject of the theft, and had made some inquiries about such a personage, who, rumor said, resided in Peterborough. One of his neighbors became rather talkative about the matter, and said she understood the "wise woman" could afflict the persons who stole the money all their lifetime, and brand them on the cheek with the mark of a sovereign; and a terrible thing, she added, it would be to be so marked and afflicted. Next morning a piece of paper was found below Lack's door, and though swept away at the time, it was afterwards examined and found to contain a sovereign very neatly wrapped up. Who put it there is still a mystery.

A MISTAKE.—At a recent wedding-breakfast in Liverpool the bride's father handed to her a note for £1,000, which the lady very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat pocket along with a £5 note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding-tour the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes in requital for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe keeping. On his arriving at home the clergyman (so the story goes) presented his wife with the note, as he had previously promised to do, for the purpose of purchasing a new dress; her astonishment was great, on unfolding the note, to find the amount was £1,000. Of course, the mistake was immediately repaired.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE APPETITE OF A LANCASHIRE LADY.—An ungallant correspondent, at a convivial meeting, to which the ladies were invited, was promoted to the office of carver; and appetites being good he held no sinecure. My attention (he unhandsonly discloses) was more particularly arrested by a modest-looking and neatly-attired female; and when I state the quantity of food this lady quietly disposed of, it will not cause any wonder that my amazement should be excited. The following was supplied to her by my own hand: Four plates of beef and potatoes; one plate of veal pie; one plate of plum-pudding; one plate of apple tart; and one plate of celery and cheese! During the mastication of all this she drank one glass of water.

THE GANNET.—A specimen of this remarkable bird, whose home during the summer months is on the Bass Rock, was found in a field near Gamblesby, lately. It was seen by a female working in the field, and was mistaken for a goose, until it made an attack upon her. She secured it and kept it for two days, when it died for want of proper food. It is a remarkably fine bird, and weighs about six pounds.

QUICK SHAVING.—A great shaving match against time has been performed at Keighley, near Leeds. A "Professor Carrodus," attended by three latherers and five stoppers, engaged to shave seventy men in sixty minutes; and succeeded in performing the task four minutes within the specified time, amidst the cheers of an assembled multitude.

THEATRICAL VENTURE.—It is said that a certain gallant captain, well known in amateur theatrical circles, had made a wager of £500 that he will proceed incog. to America, and in twelve months clear £500 by performing at the various theatres in that country, the United States and Canada.—*Bath Chronicle.*

VANDALISM.—There is about to be an act of downright Vandalism perpetrated in the east of London—namely, the demolition of that old palace of King John on Stepney-green, which has stood for eight centuries, and is now in thorough repair. The old castle is a beautiful specimen of ancient brickwork, and it ought to be preserved when a very small outlay would restore it to its pristine beauty. It is on record that a Parliament was held in it 700 years ago. It is a most interesting relic of old times, and it is a disgrace to antiquaries to suffer so fine a building to be wantonly destroyed.

ACCIDENT TO TOM THUMB'S EQUIPAGE.—A bull-dog attacked General Tom Thumb's ponies, as he was riding to the Teutonic Hall, at Liverpool. The ponies ran at great speed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the General was rescued in safety. His valet was knocked down and injured, one of the ponies was seriously wounded, and the carriage broken. The dog was secured, and the owner appeared and offered to make good all damages.

THE PRICE OF MUNICIPAL HONORS.—In one of the ward elections at Newcastle, a candidate who opened for fourteen days previously every public-house he could find—compelling the opposite party to meet in private houses—and spent upwards of £500, was defeated, after all, by 147 votes, chiefly of workmen, who refused to be bribed or bought.

A monstrous deed of Vandalism, typical of English civilization, was perpetrated in London the other day. Some brutes stole into a Protestant Church, cut and tore the decorated cloth of the communion table, and cut into ribbons a beautiful picture of Christ crowned with thorns, valued at £800, all to prove their abhorrence of "image worship and idolatry."—*Irishman.*

The death of the Rev. John Hickling, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and the last survivor of the "helpers" of John Wesley, is reported. He was in the 71st year of his ministry, and was nearly 93 years old. A fortnight ago he lectured in Birmingham on "Early Methodism." He died at Audley, Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Overtures have been made to Mr. Charles Kean to undertake the management of the Italian Opera House, Covent-garden, after the termination of his lease of the Princess's, next July, at which period the opera season would be drawing to a close.

Signor Duvall has been performing at Kingston and Richmond by crossing and re-crossing the Thames on a tight rope. The feat is a difficult one, but is very cleverly accomplished.

An anti-opium traffic demonstration lately took place in Norwich. One person in the audience volunteered to obtain 1,000 signatures to the petition.

FRANCE.

THE WINTER BONNET.—Of Paris bonnets, that rose-water newspaper, *Le Follet*, says: "Bonnets are in general worn larger than they were last year. Feather trimmings are very fashionable. Many white bonnets are trimmed with colored velvet. The mixture of white and black is still considered distingue. Straw bonnets have lately been trimmed with crimson, green, or Napoleon blue velvet. Marigold colored velvet is extremely becoming to some complexions, but should be mixed with black. Jonquille color is also very good, and will be extremely fashionable this winter. We have seen a bonnet of this colored crape trimmed with velvet of the same color; small curled feathers; blonde strings, with a narrow velvet up the middle."

THE CURFEW IN PARIS.—A revival of the Norman curfew has been in operation for these few evenings past all over Paris, and, strange to add, there has been no noise made about it, save the sound of the drum by which it has been proclaimed in the more refractory streets of the Pays Latin, and other unruly localities. At the hour of eleven, P. M., all cafes, billiard rooms, public houses, and similar establishments, are punctually closed, having been previously evacuated by their habitual or casual frequenters. The intense cold just now prevalent has come in aid of the new regulation.—*Paris Letter.*

THE PRICE OF WINE.—It seems probable that the holders will be obliged to come down in their prices, the consumers having resolved to purchase of the growers. But anything like a considerable fall seems impossible, the crop having been not only abundant, but so excellent that the growers may not feel disposed to part with it, but on their own terms.

ALGERIA.—Prince Napoleon has annulled the regulations of the press in Algeria, which frequently led to vexatious interference on the part of the local authorities. The Algerine journals are now placed on the same footing as those of France.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—A Paris letter, in the *Independence* of Brussels, asserts that the question of reducing the effective of the army by 100,000 men is under consideration in the Ministry of War.

THE WINTER IN FRANCE.—The weather has been very severe in France, and accounts had reached Paris that large blocks of ice were drifting down the Loire.

An official return gives some statistical details relative to the increase of the French population. In 1851, France contained 35,078,628 inhabitants, and in 1856, 36,038,861. This increase, however, is far from being divided equally over the whole country, the department of the Seine having by far the greater share.

An event of curious character occurred recently at the Boulevards of Paris. Count Alton had booked a wager at the Jockey Club that he would walk blinded from the Bastille in a straight line to the Madeleine, a distance of four miles. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock in the night, when the Boulevard was deserted, and not a soul abroad, the members of the club witnessed the start, and followed at a proper distance. He had a cane, and picked his way well enough till he came to the intersection of the Sebastopol Boulevard and that of Strasburg. Here a solution of continuity occurring and the footpath on either side failing to guide him, he hesitated, and loosing the points of the compass, he blundered to the north, and arrived at the railway terminus, losing his bet, which was forty thousand francs.

Much excitement has been produced in Paris by the announcement made in the name of several *savans* of high renown, of the dangerous nature of the trees now being planted on the Boulevards. It appears that this tree is one of the most poisonous nature, being no other than the Tsi-chu of the Chinese, from which the varnish is gathered, a single drop of which, when running from the tree, causes the most venereal ulcers to arise. These ulcers are incurable, and end in the painful death of its victim. It is the best joke in the world to behold the care with which the promenaders avoid either walking or sitting in the shade of those *arbres maudits*, as they are already called.

Rachel's tomb is amongst those which have been recently terminated at Pere-la-Chaise. It is on the right on entering the part of the ground appropriated to the Jews. It is a small chapel in the Greek style, over the door of which the word "Rachel" is carved, with two crowns and a diadem. There are also two corbeilles in stone, highly polished and filled with flowers. The tomb of Alfred de Musset has also been just finished. A marble bust of the deceased is placed on the monument, and a weeping willow is planted in front of it, while on the eastern side is engraved a verse from his works.

France has been settling a little quarrel with Cochinchina and appropriating some territory there. It is evident from the policy of Louis Napoleon that he contemplates the restoration of French power and influence in the East. Quite a new impulse has been given to the study of Oriental languages in the French Government educational institutions; a rather significant fact. The French journals protest against England's underhand attempt to convert the Ionian Islands, or part of them, into English colonial territory.—*Irishman.*

M. de Montalembert lately left his card upon M. Jules Favre, and this visit not unaturally gave rise to a rumor that the Count had selected the celebrated Republican orator as his counsel. It is now said, however, that M. de Montalembert will be assisted by M. Dufaute, and that the defence of the editor of the *Correspondent* will be undertaken by M. Berryer. The French custom house-officers have lately received orders to use redoubled diligence to prevent the introduction of political pamphlets from England and Belgium.

BELGIUM.

DEATH IN A THEATRE.—A melancholy event occurred at the Theatre de la Monnaie at Brussels. In the course of the performance of the first act of the *Mosquetaires de la Reine*, M. Dussart, a wealthy tradesman, sixty years of age, was struck with apoplexy and died almost immediately. This awful incident created an immense sensation amongst the auditory.

At Heppignies, in Belgium, a gentleman out shooting shot a raven which had round one of its wings a strip of parchment on which was written, "1787—Abbaye de Solciment."

Madame Masure, the oldest woman in Belgium, died at Renaix, at the age of 106 years one month and 24 days.

ITALY.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—King Victor Emanuel was recently hunting among the mountains, with his tent pitched hard by. He was chasing the chamois over precipices steep enough to render an ordinary sportsman giddy, when suddenly he saw before him, like so many apparitions, three fair young girls. The King was at first completely taken aback. His surprise having subsided, he respectfully approached the three "misses," as a Frenchman would have called them, and asked by what chance they were in so wild a place alone and unprotected. They replied that they were three sisters, Irish girls, inhabiting Nice, in a villa belonging to their father, and that they were in the mountains *botanizing*! Yes, braving snow, precipices, storms, fatigue, and danger, they were traversing the wildest part of the mountains in order to enrich their collection of Alpine plants. The King, charmed by the artless answers and the graceful mien of the beautiful strangers, invited them to dine in his tent with their parents. At parting, too, he presented them with the produce of his day's sport.

Travellers to Nice from Genoa and Turin have singular accounts of snow storms they had to encounter; while others from Paris state that the streets of Lyons were blocked up with snow and that an entire regiment was at work removing it. Heavy falls of snow have also taken place in the Hautes and Basses Alpes, and in consequence all the diligence going from or to there have been greatly delayed, and in some places the passengers have been obliged to go some distance on foot.

Count Joseph Mastai, a relative of the Pope, died at Pesaro on the 21 of November.

A marble statue is about to be raised at Nice, in honor of Massena, for which a public subscription is to be raised at Sardinia, and also in France.

The musical journals of Italy say Miss Victoria Balfe will sing at the Reggio (Turin) during the carnival season.

A report is current that Russia is negotiating for the purchase of the Principality of Monaco, Italy.

The second and only surviving son of Mozart died at Milan on October 30, in his 80th year.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet has communicated to its agents full information respecting the maritime expedition against Morocco; the squadron is to consist of seven steamships of war. It will proceed to Tangiers to support the demands for reparation made by the Spanish government, on account of the constant piratical acts of the subjects of the Emperor of Morocco; and it will destroy or capture all vessels which are found in contravention to the navigation between Morocco and Spain. The Spanish Cabinet will not declare war unless it is found the efforts of its agents at Tangiers and the presence of the naval force have been fruitless.

Marshal O'Donnell, as a candidate for the Presidency of the new Chamber, has been rejected by the ministerial deputies, who have substituted Martinez de la Rosa, the friend of Narvaez.

The *Epoca*, a Madrid journal, gives the following rough estimate of the composition of the new Chamber, namely, 258 ministerialists, 20 progressionists, ultramontanists, or absolutists.

PORTUGAL.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The King, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, opened the Cortes on November 5, with a very short speech, containing the following reference to the recent proceedings of the French: "Friendly relations have not (since last session) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship Charles et Georges in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorized it to have confidence, was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur."

The Duke of Oporto, brother to the King of Portugal, has paid Maderia a visit of ten days, accompanied by two steam corvettes. He had been very kindly received by the islanders.

Advices from Portugal state that the Archbishop of Braga has issued a circular, in which he advises the people to subscribe for the benefit of the French Sisters of Charity.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has addressed his nobles of the whole empire in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolishment of serfdom. A deputation of the nobles of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their co-operation. They had neither been the first, nor the third to answer to his appeal; this had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. "I am (he said) attached to the noblesse, but I desire the general good." A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident the noblesse silently opposes the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have undoubted confidence in the Czar; this alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

The inhabitants of two villages in the suburbs of St. Petersburg who were serfs of the Board of Admiralty, and obliged to work as carpenters, but who were emancipated in March last by the Emperor, assembled a few days ago at the Town-hall of St. Petersburg to elect municipal councillors, who, by his Majesty's orders, are to decide whether the two villages shall be annexed to the capital or form a separate commune. The population, male and female, of the two villages is 3,435, and their ancestors have been serfs of the Admiralty since the time of Peter the Great.

A St. Petersburg journal announces that the tenor Malmanoff, while on the stage, murdered the prima donna Averonich. The persons in the house were so enraged that the seats in the pit were torn up and damage done.

Hitherto the Russian arms were the only ones visible on the public buildings of Poland, but the Emperor Alexander has given orders that throughout the country the Polish arms shall now be united to them.

St. Petersburg papers state that a splendid metallic spire, in gilt copper, has been erected over the tomb of Peter the Great, in the citadel of that city, where the imperial mint is also located.

The Emperor Alexander has presented a diamond ring to the principal editor of the *Invalide Russe* for an historical account of the Lunatic Asylum of St. Petersburg.

The death of Count Esterhazy, Minister of Austria at the Court of St. Petersburg, took place at Paris lately.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A CALIFORNIA FARMING FORTUNE IN A YEAR.—The following story, says the *Sacramento Bee*, is related by a gentleman who is familiar with the matter, and is believed to be unquestionably correct. It is only one of the many instances on record in California where farmers have made more money by tilling the soil than can be made by mining: "About a year ago, Mr. Isaac Lancaster bought of Judge Currey 300 acres of land, in Napa County, on what is known as the Suscol Ranch, for which he paid \$5 per acre. He at once plowed and put in a crop of Guaymas wheat, and about January, 1852, went to the Atlantic States to see his family, leaving the wheat to grow as it pleased and care for itself. After remaining at his old home a few weeks, he returned across the plains, and arrived in time to find his crop all ripe and yielding far beyond his most sanguine expectations. About June he harvested and obtained over 10,000 bushels of the handsomest wheat, probably, ever grown in California, most of which he sold for 48 cents per pound. On 25th October he arrived in Sacramento with 1,000 sacks of the choicest of the crop, which was sold for him by E. P. Figg, and on the 28th he left for his ranch, intending to depart for his old home in St. Louis for the purpose of bringing out his wife next spring. A few weeks ago he sold one-half of his ranch at \$35 per acre, receiving therefor \$3,750 more than he paid for the whole of it one year ago, in addition to which his wheat crop netted him over expenses, the enormous sum of \$25,000, so that his net profits in twelve months, not including his ranch, worth \$5,000, were over \$28,000.

A HERMIT NIMROD IN VIRGINIA.—Wilburn Waters, the hermit of Pond Mountain, in the White Top region of Virginia, has killed four bears within the last three weeks, one of them exceedingly large. The *Abingdon Virginian* says of this singular man: "For more than twenty years he has lived alone in the solitude of that vast mountain region, devoting his time to hunting and stock-raising. He claims, we believe, to be a half-breed of the Catawba tribe, and is a man of great physical power. He owns about 1,000 acres of land, and raises and sells large numbers of cattle and hogs, and takes vast quantities of wild honey. Although he lives entirely alone, the latch-string of his cabin is always out, and nothing seems to be more grateful to his feelings than the dispensation of his hospitalities. But, poor man, he now has no latch-string or cabin. During a few days' absence, four weeks ago, he returned to find his home a bank of ashes, and all that his house contained consumed. When we were there last week, he had built a fire upon the spot where his domicile stood, and we partook of his hospitalities upon a log in the open air. Since his residence upon the Pond Mountain he has captured 86 bears, 35 wolves, and upward of 300 deer, and a countless number of wild turkeys and the varmints of the hills. He is 46 years old, and has lived about half that time at his present locality, and has never been at Abingdon but twice, though only thirty miles from it."

THE BROKER AND THE BULL DOG.—A laughable incident occurred in Commercial street, Boston, lately. A State street broker having business at a store there, had left his horse and chaise in the street near the door. On his return he found to his dismay that a fierce and powerful bull dog had taken possession of the bottom of the chaise, and snarled defiance at the broker as he attempted to get in. All attempts to pacify and displace the beast proved unavailing, and in despair he dispatched a messenger for the police. A police officer came and could suggest no better plan than a gun to shoot the intruder. One was sent for, but in the meantime a gentleman came along who stated that he had considerable experience in dog matters, and he was allowed to try his hand. Cautiously approaching the chaise, he was received with the usual snarl, but keeping his eye full upon the animal, he carefully placed one foot upon the step. With equal precaution he gradually advanced, the dog still exhibiting hostile symptoms, until watching his opportunity he suddenly slid into the seat of the chaise and grasped the reins. The dog peered into his face, but as the horses started he suddenly leaped out and disappeared. The broker then took possession of his chaise amidst the cheers of a large crowd of people who had assembled to witness the scene.—*Traveller*.

TO OUR ATLANTIC READERS.—The two past weeks have glided away without any event of extreme interest. Our winter rains have set in much earlier than usual, and a wet season is expected, which would be of great benefit to our miners. The early rains, however, have been disastrously felt by those engaged in river mining, who did not expect so early a flood, and have therefore been taken unawares. In San Francisco everything has a brisk appearance, and business seemingly exhibits an upward tendency.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—While several States have made strenuous efforts of late years to abolish capital punishment altogether, the Legislature of Georgia is now endeavoring to extend this penalty to other crimes than murder and arson. Two bills have been introduced with a view to make both night burglary and robbery by force capital offences; but each has failed in the Senate. They have, however, been amended so as to make the punishment twenty years in the penitentiary, at the discretion of the court.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.—Nearly all the Indians in New York State reside in Cattaraugus County. The remnants of the relics of the once powerful tribe of Senecas, possess forty square miles of territory in one tract, and a few thousand in another tract. The number of men upon this tract is about 800. They are making but little advances in civilization. Instead of copying the virtues of the white population around them, they copy their vices. They are very intemperate, idle, quarrelsome, and in other respects sadly demoralized. The lands they own and live upon are among the most fertile tracts in the State, yet they neglect to cultivate them to any considerable extent. They raise only enough to furnish themselves with means of a scanty subsistence. The smaller Indian territory in Cattaraugus County is upon the Cattaraugus Creek, and is inhabited by 1,500 Indians, who are descendants of the famous Six Nations. These Indians cannot alienate their lands. They cannot make valid contracts with white men, they cannot be sued in civil courts; cannot vote, nor exercise the various rights of free men. There is a sachem now living among them who is 110 years old. His name is Blacksnake. He is the chief sachem of his tribe.

A PEACEFUL CITY.—MORE EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT.—The Know-Nothing organs are daily assuring their readers that Baltimore City is the most peaceable and best governed community in existence. One of these organs, a few days since, cited as an evidence of the improved condition of our morals, that the jail was full to overflowing—from fifteen to twenty crowded into a room. Another evidence of the same kind is reported in the columns of the same journal, as follows: "Mr. Whitney, State's Attorney, stated there were fifty indictments, all charging assaults with intent to kill." This added to the numerous cases of arson, burglary, &c., with the fact that there are a number now in jail who have been found guilty of murder and awaiting sentence of death and execution, is conclusive proof as to the excellent moral condition into which Know-Nothingism, with its club rule, has brought the city.—*Baltimore Republican*.

A GROAN.—The Augusta, Ga., *Dispatch* is responsible for this "good one": Two countrymen, who bore the aspect of having been born and reared in the piny woods, entered, lately, one of our city churches. They went up into the gallery and took a seat in the immediate vicinity of the organ. The organist commenced using his skill on it, causing it to breathe out its sweet melodious sounds. Our friends in wrapt amazement sat. Their eye-balls strained to their utmost tension, seemed as if they would start in horror from their sockets, while every hair on their heads assumed an independent and perpendicular position. The organist happening to strike a deep base note, our friends, with fear depicted on their blanched countenances, in haste, made a bee-line for the door. As they arrived at the door, one of them said to the other, "*Gould Lord, Sam, what a groan that was!*"

A STORY OF A CAT.—The Boston (Mass.) *Herald* tells the following: "Two and a half years ago, one of our citizens, to oblige a friend, the captain of a ship about to sail for the East Indies, gave him a cat to keep the vermin on board in proper subjection. Pussy, during the intervening time, voyaged to Calcutta, thence to Liverpool, back to Bombay, thence to Charleston, S. C., and finally to Boston. A few days after the arrival of the ship in our port, the former owners of the cat were sitting at breakfast, when in walked Tabby, the same as if she had never been from home, and after a general review of the premises, she jumped on the knee of the master of the household as was her wont in old times." The story is an evidence of attachment to locality in the animal, and a singular proof of its retention of memory.

A FATHER SMOOTS HIS OWN CHILD.—A lamentable occurrence took place in Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, in the family of Albert Close. It appears that Mr. Close had harvested his corn, and placed it in a chamber or shed attached to the house, and on examination found that the squirrels were destroying it. He, therefore, procured a gun, and, loading it heavily, sent his daughter, about 12 years of age, into the shed to drive out the squirrels, while he took up a position outside of the building to shoot them as they came out. In this position he fired at the squirrels, when the charge went through the clapboards, taking effect in the head and neck of the child, lacerating it so terribly that she died in about twenty-four hours after the occurrence.

HOW TO MAKE A GIRL IRRESISTIBLY HANDSOME.—In Cincinnati, the other day, a woman named Madame Bertha Van Griefechin was arrested for false pretences. The complainant was a domestic named Barbara Hammond. It appears that Madame advertised for sale, at \$2, a recipe which, if faithfully followed up, would "make the homeliest the handsomest." The recipe runs as follows: "Take half a gill of hyena's blood, the yolk of two ostrich eggs, an ounce of gold dust, and a pearl as big as your thumb nail, dissolve in vinegar. Mix into a paste and spread upon the face every night before going to sleep. The effect will be astonishing."

BOAT SUNK AND PASSENGERS DROWNED ON THE OHIO.—The steamer *Fulton City*, on her way from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, while passing Buffington Island was snagged on a stump or root, and in three minutes sunk. Twelve deck passengers—two women, two children, and eight men were drowned.

INDIANS.—All accounts agree that our present wars are the most unjustifiable ever waged against the Indians. The Oregon Indians are said by responsible men who are or have been on the ground, to have suffered everything before taking up arms. Their squaws were violated, their property destroyed, settlers invaded their favorite localities, and themselves were shot down like beasts. The soldiers are now in the lovely job of destroying all Indian crops and cattle. In Texas it has been the fashion for lawless ruffians to come down upon the Camanches and capture sometimes 300 ponies, and when retaliation naturally follows, then comes a war to "chastise" them. The case of the more civilized Navajoes is still harder. In Florida some forty Indians are known to be remaining in poverty and wretchedness.

A TRUE POET.—A true poet is not one whom the wealthy can hire, by money or flattery, to be a minister of their pleasures, their writer of occasional verses, their purveyor of table-wits; he cannot be their menial, he cannot even be their partisan. At the peril of both parties, let no such union be attempted! Will a courser of the sun work softly in the harness of a dray horse? His hoofs are of fire, and his path is through the heavens, bringing light to all lands. Will he lumber on mud highways, dragging all for earthly appetites from door to door?

KILLING AN ELEPHANT.—A correspondent of the *Yazoo Democrat*, writing from Benton, Miss., states that an elephant was killed on the premises of Col. John Sharpe, of that vicinity. The huge beast was shot through the brain with a ball from a Mississippi rifle, and died instantly without a struggle. This is the same elephant that escaped from a menagerie at Canton a short time since.

OHIO.—Interesting agricultural statistics of Ohio have been published by the State Agricultural Society. There are \$7,000,000 worth of hogs in the State; \$5,000,000 worth of sheep; \$21,000,000 worth of cattle; \$185,000,000 worth of mules and asses, and 750,000 horses worth \$45,000,000. The total annual value of agricultural products reaches \$153,000,000.

MARRIAGE OF KINDRED.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia by a vote of 56 to 52, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue. The preamble to the bill asserts that many deformations of mind and body are of congenial origin from the practice of near kindred intermarrying with each other.

SECOND CROP APPLES.—We have been shown, says the *Baltimore American*, some apples of a second crop produced during the present season in the orchard attached to the Mountain House, four miles from Frederick, kept by Mr. Higgins. Some of the specimens are as large as walnuts and were growing finely when nipped by the cold spell.

A LARGE DEER.—The *Terre Haute Union* says: "A buck was killed in Crawford County, Illinois, weighing two hundred and fifteen pounds after the entrails were taken out. This is the largest deer we ever saw. It was as fat as butter, and, according to the Indian mode of telling the age of such animals, it was but four years old."

Never let your honest convictions be laughed down. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of ridicule, than you can enjoy your life if you are in this constant fear of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it; however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and gradually, as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Be true to your manhood's convictions, and in the end you will not only be respected by the world, but have the approval of your own conscience.

The *Detroit Advertiser* tells the following bear story: "While a laborer living at Fort Gratiot was proceeding in a boat to Port Huron, he came up with a huge bear, swimming across. He struck his bearship a blow over the head with his oar, when the enraged animal made for him, and climbing into the boat compelled the man to take to the water. The bear then followed him, and the man contrived to get into the boat again. A neighbor seeing his predicament came to his relief with an axe, and broke up this pleasant little game of 'tag' between the man and bear, by breaking in the latter's head. He was killed and brought ashore, and is said to weigh 800 pounds."

The *Manchester, N. H., American*, a republican paper, says: "Senator Seward is a surprisingly brave man on paper, and in the midst of a body guard of his constituents. But at Washington no man of the Senate is more deficient in pluck. Hence at home he makes ultra anti-slavery speeches, but on the floor of the Senate last winter, he declared that the issues were already settled in favor of the free States, and that there was no occasion for any further agitation. Mr. Seward is a man of two ideas; the leading one of which is an intense anxiety to be President."

The removal of free negroes seems to have engaged the attention of the Legislature of several of the southern States. Georgia, Arkansas, and Mississippi have been engaged in the consideration of resolutions having this end in view. Bills to the same effect are now before the Legislature of North Carolina. This is part of the benefits the abolitionists of the North are conferring upon the negro race.

At Pittsburgh, the other morning, Mrs. Galbraith, who was temporarily insane, proceeded to the roof, followed by her husband, and attempted to jump into the street. Mr. G. caught her by the dress just as she was about to make a fatal leap into the street below. She struggled very desperately, and fearing that her clothing might give way, her husband caught her by the hair, and then balled as loudly as his lungs would allow. By this time the poor woman had got partly over the eaves with one foot resting on the gutter-strip on the roof. Finally assistance arrived, and the woman was rescued.

A man named Thomas Phillips, in Cincinnati, lately threw himself before a locomotive and was crushed to death instantly. The *Times* says he was laboring under religious excitement, which produced insanity. He was a Baptist, and at a prayer meeting the evening before. During the exercises he declared himself very happy. When the meeting was dismissed he refused to leave, declaring that he could not, as, me one had deprived him of his head, and put a strange one on his shoulders.

A few weeks since a couple of young men at Rock Island were out sailing on the Mississippi, and accidentally lost a brass key to which was attached a small iron ring. The key opened a vault and the young men were in tribulation at its loss. At last they hit upon a novel expedient to recover it. They procured a powerful magnet, attached to it a string, and threw it into the river where they had lost the key. In about ten minutes the magnet was brought to the surface with the key attached.

By mistake, the keeper of the Albany Penitentiary last month ordered a man named Cunningham to leave the prison, supposing him to be one whose time was up, when really he had six months to serve. Recently, he was re-arrested and taken back. A *habeas corpus* has been sued in his case, on the ground that after the keepers of the prison had ordered him to leave, they had no right to re-commit him. An interesting question is involved.

The progress of civilization in the village of Cincinnati, down on the Ohio river, is thus described in the *Commercial* of that city: "Yesterday forenoon a young and respectably, and even elegantly dressed female, was observed staggering down Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in an almost hopeless state of intoxication."

A dancing party at Woodard's Hotel, in West Pawlet, Vermont, was unceremoniously broken up during the supper hour, some time since, by the burning of the hotel—the dancers of both sexes being hustled out in such a hurry that they were unable to save from the flames their hats, bonnets, shawls, or overcoats.

Eleven years ago not one acre of land had been sold in the Territory of Minnesota. What was then a wild Territory is now one of the States of the American Union, dotted over with flourishing cities and villages, and supporting an active and increasing population. This is the way our country grows.

It is becoming the custom out West for newly-married people to send to newspaper publishers, along with their marriage notice, the amount of a year's subscription. This is a very sensible custom. Next to a good wife or husband, the greatest earthly blessing is a good newspaper.

A venerable couple were married the other day at Parma, N. Y. The bridegroom, Mr. Job Dowd, was seventy years old, and the bride, Mrs. Laura Moore, was sixty-five. Each had been married twice before, and each had a large family already.

The *St. Louis Democrat* says there is some probability that an application will be made to Congress at the approaching session, for the organization of "Lamarie Territory," being the western half of Kansas, including the gold region.

A married woman in Memphis, Tenn., has sued an old admirer for damages to the amount of \$20,000 for breach of promise. Her present husband joins in the prosecution with a very revengeful spirit.

A train of cars on the Central road made the distance between Buffalo and Rochester in one hour and twenty-five minutes—running at a speed of over forty-five miles the hour.

A gentleman regretting the loss of his first in the presence of his second wife, was told by her that no one had more reason to wish his former spouse alive than she had.

It requires more magnanimity to give up what is wrong than to maintain what is right; for our pride is wounded by the one effort, and flattered by the other.

The water flowing from a spring does not congeal in winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen in adversity.

The heroine of a love story—a mere thing of goose-quill and foolscap. One born in a garret to be buried in a trunk.

An editor says that when he was in prison for libelling a Justice of the Peace, he was requested by the jailor to give the prison a puff.

Genius has limits, virtue has none; every one pure and good can become purer and better still.

It is said of a rich miser, that he died in great want—of more money.

Men cannot expect to take pleasure unless they are willing to take pains.

"Yours is a very bad case," said the fox to the oyster.

The religion that costs us nothing is worth exactly what it costs.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1858.

A New and Original Historical Tale.

The publication of A NEW AND ORIGINAL HISTORICAL TALE, expressly written for this journal, by Mrs. J. SADLER, will be commenced in the TABLET of the 1st of January of the coming year. It will equal, if not surpass in interest, the most successful of the popular stories which have been written for and published exclusively in the TABLET. The characters of the new tale move in one of the most interesting periods of Irish history.

To Our Subscribers and Agents.

We have spared neither pains nor expense in endeavoring to make the NEW YORK TABLET the best Catholic journal in America. The patronage we have received shows that our efforts have not been unappreciated, and the interest taken in extending our circulation by subscribers of intelligence and influence throughout the country, is a proof that they have not been altogether unsuccessful in attaining the end at which we aimed. While returning our grateful thanks to those gentlemen for enlarging the area of our influence, we would request them not to flag in their exertions. Each subscriber now on our list can add another name to it by a little exertion. In doing so he will be enlarging the circle of usefulness of a paper thoroughly devoted to the interests of Catholics, which has been and will ever be, the fearless defender of their rights and the bold and out-spoken denouncer of their enemies, open or concealed.

Every increase of patronage on the part of the Catholic public has been followed on our part by additional improvements and increased outlay, and our future rule of conduct will also be in accordance with that system. The zeal of our Agents, therefore, and a kind interest on the part of our Subscribers, will be the most effective aids in enabling us to make a journal, representative of Catholic interests, which, in the talent employed in all its departments, the interest, variety and amount of matter in its columns, may vie with any weekly publication in the country.

THE PROTESTANT BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN.

The resolution on the part of the Board of Education to confine themselves to the strict limits of their duty, as by law defined, and the fact that the mass of the intelligent voters in the city refuse to look upon the moribund struggles of the Dark Lantern bearers as anything more than the mere forlorn hopes of despairing politicians, are sore trials for the *Express*. The deaf ear turned to the Know-Nothing memorial which bore the name of its junior Editor, has made it sadder,

if not wiser, and it now reproaches the *Church Journal* and other sheets of a like nature, because they did not join in its cry of "wolf." From the tone of the article in the *Express*, it is evident that the junior Editor sees the fruitlessness of his endeavors and that he considers his cause as bad as lost.

In this we agree with him. The cry found but little echo. You may cry "famine" as much as you like, but when a man's eyes tell him he has bread more than enough for his wants, you cannot succeed in frightening him with predictions of hunger. While our Protestant citizens know that their Bible is daily read in over two hundred schools in this city, it is useless to tell them that any body is trying to take it from them. We would not now have taken up the subject were it not that our cotemporary, the *Tribune*, who has hitherto remained silent during the present agitation, has published its manifesto on the subject.

The *Tribune* begins by expressing its dissatisfaction with the manner in which the movement in favor of the general reading of the Protestant Bible in the Public Schools of New York is conducted. It then premises that education should not be merely intellectual and physical but moral or spiritual also. It goes on to say that if our schools are to remain common, and moral or spiritual instruction is not to be utterly ignored therein, some formula or synopsis of moral truth must be agreed upon. It considers that the daily reading of a judiciously chosen chapter of the Bible is, if not the best thing possible, at least the very best thing attainable. The *Tribune* does not believe that such reading is deemed objectionable by thoughtful disbelievers in the Christian faith. On this point we have no doubt of the *Tribune's* capacity of judging, but we may well question the aptitude to judge what gives "the least possible offence to genuine convictions," of those who have no religious convictions of any kind to be offended. The *Tribune* says it only asks what it would be willing to assent to at Damascus or Teheran; did its editors reside in Syria or in Persia and those countries were republics, they would cheerfully assent to have a prayer of Mohammed recited and a chapter of the Koran read at the daily opening of each common school.

Now the *Tribune* may imagine that this will pass for liberality, but it is only indifference. The *Tribune*, judging from its article, does not believe in the divine origin of the Bible, and it is therefore immaterial to it whether the version read be a full and correct, or a truncated and spurious one. Those who do believe the Bible is the word of God cannot be thus indifferent. The *Tribune* is, moreover, illogical in its indifference. Arguing from its own standpoint, if it follows out its theory to its full extent, it cannot help avowing that in a community like our own which, unfortunately, is made up of so many different systems of belief and unbelief, it is not establishing a "synopsis of moral truth which is so broad and general as to give the least possible offence to any genuine convictions," to impose a sectarian and incomplete Bible on the entire mass.

As to the idea of agreeing on a "synopsis of moral and spiritual truth," an indifferentist alone could imagine it. It is an absurdity, and will be as long as there are any who cherish "genuine" religious convictions. The imparting of spiritual instruction in schools meant to be common is, in such a community as ours, an utter impossibility. Truth is Truth and knows no half measures. Catholics will not allow their children to be spiritually instructed by Protestants. If the latter should endeavor to enforce the reading of their Bible, Catholics must conscientiously withdraw their children from the schools, as these institutions would then become not common but Protestant, and the taxation of Catholics for their support would be a virtual reproduction of the English tithe-system which taxed the Catholic property-holder to support churches into which nothing could induce him to enter. This would give us State Schools, using the word *State*, not in the American, but the European acceptance

of the term. But the *Tribune* allows spiritual instruction to be an absolute necessity of popular education. We think we have shown that in such a community as our own it is impossible that it can be given in the Common Schools as now organized. Those institutions, then, lacking one of the absolute necessities of popular education, fail to compass the end which the *Tribune* considers that for which they were established. A system should, therefore, be adopted by which the desired end should be attained, and what that system is, the *Tribune*, we are sure, will have no difficulty in divining.

THE SOLDIER AND THE MISSIONER.

No one will have any difficulty in deciding whether the Catholic Missionaries, or the officers of the U. S. Army, have effected the greater amount of good among the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The army owes a debt of gratitude to the missions, and it is but a short time since we recorded in these columns that a force had been saved from a destructive ambushade by the influence and exertions of a pious Catholic Missionary. We gave the testimony of Colonel Steptoe with regard to the benefits conferred on the nation and those who bear weapons in its name, by the men who devote their lives to planting the signal of man's redemption in the wilds, and teaching the savage to prostrate himself at its foot. To the Missionaries it is due that the drawing of the soldier's sword has been in many cases rendered needless, that many of our young officers have been enabled to spend their leisure in topographical or geological research. Wherever the Soldier has penetrated he has found the Missionary before him endeavoring to exorcise discord by the sign of the Cross, planting the seeds of religion, peace, and civilization, and turning the howling desert into a smiling garden.

Officers of high standing and long experience have frequently testified to all this and recorded their admiration and gratitude for the noble labors of the Catholic Missionaries. But there are, it would seem, among the gentlemen holding the United States Commission those who forget or ignore these great facts, and who, whether in obedience to motives of personal aggrandizement or personal prejudice, take upon themselves to infringe upon the vested rights of the Catholic Missions.

Away near our Pacific shore, on the banks of the Columbia, the glorious Pioneers of Catholicity point to the results of twenty years' labor in their holy calling, in an edifice erected to the worship of God and crowned with the symbol of Christianity, a convent of Sisters of Charity, two boarding and day schools for the youth of both sexes, and an hospital where the sick receive both the medicine of the body and that of the soul. An Episcopal and a Pastoral residence look down upon these institutions with protecting care. In the immediate neighborhood, however, is a military post, and the commanding officer, jealous perhaps of having his occupation virtually taken away by the efforts of the worthy Bishop of Nesqually and his zealous Priests, insists upon taking the ground of the Mission, despite the fact that the Missionary Station holds those lands by an unmistakable title given it by the act establishing the territorial government of Oregon. Those military gentlemen, with a soldier-like contempt for legal uses or requirements, proposed to proceed in a most summary manner. The Rev. Mr. Brouillet, V.G., requested them to postpone the execution of their designs until the question of controversy respecting the title to the lands be decided by the proper authorities, but they evinced a determination to cut the Gordian knot of controversy by the implements of their profession. They insist upon taking the property and giving no equivalent to the owners. Evidently these gentlemen forget that they wear the uniform of the United States, and by an unaccountable hallucination imagine they belong to some Walkerian band of filibusters. They must also think that away out there in Washington territory they are beyond the reach of

reprimand from the General Government, but in these days of rapidly increasing communication, and in this country of free and universal newspaperism, a wrong committed on the shores of the Pacific, has not time to become very antiquated ere it is re-echoed on our Atlantic coast. The Right Rev. Bishop Blanchet has written to the President, and laid before him the entire facts of the case, with the correspondence between the Vicar-General and the officers at Fort Vancouver. All these documents will be found on our second page. The unwarrantable infringement on the rights of the Mission is so patent that we are sure Mr. Buchanan will lose no time in reprimanding the designers of it, and ordering an immediate desistance from such unjust and unlawful measures on their part.

THE PREMIUMS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE AND WHO WON THEM.

THE non-reading of the Protestant Bible in the schools of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards does not seem to render the pupils of these schools less studious or less intelligent than their fellow-students in those schools where the reading of a chapter from King James' version forms a portion of the diurnal exercises. At the late distribution of prizes at Peter Cooper's Institute the pupils of the schools in the "Irish wards" have taken nearly half the entire number of premiums. The antique Sixth Ward distances all the others in a shameful manner, and bears away eight prizes, being four times the number received by any other ward except the Sixteenth, which succeeded in obtaining three. The eight prizes awarded to the pupils of the Sixth Ward schools, are for proficiency in painting and drawing, penmanship and needlework. The Fourteenth Ward took two prizes for drawing, one of them the highest prize. In the list of names of the successful contestants, Irish patronymics are in considerable majority: the First Ward, represented by a young lady named Byrnes, received a \$15 gold prize from Mayor Tiemann for good declamation. Another of the fair pupils, whose school is not mentioned, but who bears the unmistakable name of Maher, received a silver medal for her proficiency in vocal music, and a young gentleman named Flanagan (school likewise unmentioned) obtained a gold medal for superior penmanship.

If those who make believe to take an interest in education, in other Wards, had concentrated their efforts in instructing the children of their own schools, instead of endeavoring to impose a sectarian Bible on their neighbors, they might perhaps have made as creditable a figure as the pupils of the schools of the Sixth Ward, who seem determined to merit for that Ward the word "academic" to qualify it, instead of the sanguinary adjective usually applied.

CONVICT vs. HONEST LABOR.

A PROPOSITION has been made to the Governors of the Alms House, by a business firm in this city, to hire the labor of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, at rates varying according to the ages of the prisoners, and cheaper by a third than the cost of honest labor. We scarcely think the Board of Governors could so far forget their duty to the public as to accept such a proposal, and we have no doubt that at their next meeting it will be peremptorily rejected.

The prospects of the honest working classes in this city for the coming winter, are sufficiently gloomy without introducing this new element of depression. Neither is it meet that those who, for their misdeeds, owe a reparation to the entire community, should be made the instruments of individual aggrandizement. It would be an injustice to the manufacturing, as well as to the working class, for it would enable a particular firm to produce at less cost, and consequently to undersell its competitors who would be obliged to pay the fixed price to the honest laborer.

The proposition is still more objectionable in a moral point of view, from the effects it would have on the prisoners themselves. It

would be no punishment for the older prisoners who had been used to work before they were sent to the Penitentiary, whose seclusion is the severest portion of their punishment, and it would teach the younger to look upon labor as the penalty of crime.

PROSELYTING PRIVILEGES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THERE is a marked tendency on the part of our authorities to imitate our English cousins in making proselytism a portion of our political system. Every effort is made by certain parties to turn institutions established for the benefit of the whole, into machines for perverting a part from the faith of their forefathers. Exceptional privileges are given to those parties to aid them in their task of perversion, and those to whose direction such institutions are conducted, are thus false to the public, and to their trust.

Among the children in the Institutions on Randall's Island are many who are the offspring of Catholic parents. When the public authorities take these children on trust they assume the place of their natural guardians, and it is their sacred duty to afford them every facility for receiving instruction in the religion of their parents. Yet the authorities at Randall's Island admit the teachers of all the different Protestant sects on three Sundays in every month to inculcate their doctrines, while those who give to the Catholic children instruction in their holy faith, are excluded on three Sundays in every month.

A petition to the Governors of the Alms House, requesting that the above partiality be discontinued and that such an arrangement be made by that body as will afford to each child in the Institutions on Randall's Island, whatever may be his religion, such religious instruction and training as he would have enjoyed had the supervision and care of his parents been vouchsafed to him, so that he will not be placed by public authorities in this important and vital point of instruction, in a lower or worse position, than is occupied by those who are blessed with the means and opportunity of being instructed in their faith in the house of their parents.

The petitioners ask nothing but what is the right of every one in this country, and their petition should be signed by every lover of religious freedom in New York.

THE JUBILEE IN NEW YORK.

HIS Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York has addressed a circular to the clergymen of the Diocese announcing that a Jubilee has been proclaimed by the charity of our Holy Father, Pius IX., but, to some extent, without the usual formalities. The period, within which the spiritual advantage of this season of Grace and Indulgence can be obtained by the faithful, will terminate on the last day of the present year. There remains, consequently, but this month of December, during which the faithful may secure the Plenary Indulgence, which will result from their compliance with the conditions appointed by our Holy Father. These are:

1st. A sincere confession of sin, and the reception of absolution in the Sacrament of Penance.

2d. A worthy reception of the Sacrament of the Adorable Eucharist.

3d. Special conditions: a visit either to three different churches, or to one church, on three different occasions; during which the person desirous of gaining the benefit of the Jubilee shall offer up prayer to Almighty God for the intention which prompted his Holiness to proclaim this Jubilee. This prayer may consist of five "Our Fathers" and five "Hail Marys" on the occasion of each visit.

A second special condition is to fast on one day, at the choice of the penitent, but not on a day which, by ecclesiastical precept, would be a fasting day of obligation.

A third special condition is, that alms shall be given, first, for the poor, and next, especially, for the "Association of the Propagation of the Faith."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.

THE following circular in relation to the American College at Rome has been addressed by his Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, to the clergy of the Province of New York:

NEW YORK, December 2d, 1858.

Rev. Dear Sir:—I have already written to you in regard to the Jubilee, the graces of which may be obtained within the last month of the present year.

I have, in addition, to urge upon you the importance of one great first, and probably last, effort to establish what has already been much spoken of, viz.: an American College for the education of Ecclesiastics in the city of Rome.

A collection will be taken up in each of the churches in this Diocese, and of this Province, on the 12th of December (Sunday, within the Octave of the Immaculate Conception), in aid of the College just referred to.

We do not wish that the faithful should go beyond their means in promoting this most important undertaking. The poorest, however, can contribute something, and thus have a share in the future benedictions, which so noble a work is calculated to bring upon its founders and their descendants.

Those to whom God has given ample means, will, no doubt, contribute to this work in proportion to the opportunities that Heaven has placed within their reach for doing good.

We can scarcely enlarge on the importance of this work as it deserves. Let it be enough for us to say, that our Holy Father, Pius IX., has, in carrying out an idea with which God has, no doubt, inspired him, and which has especial reference to the United States of North America, procured a magnificent edifice and designated it as the future American College of the United States. This has been purchased and paid for at the expense of his Holiness—but there will be repairs—there will be furniture—there will be a library—there should be a country house connected with this American College—and the aggregate of our collections on the 12th inst. will be for the attainment of these necessary and desirable purposes.

Please then, Rev. Dear Sir, even at this late notice, to urge upon your congregation, rich and poor, young and aged, the great propriety of a generous contribution towards this American College in the Eternal City.

What would have become, according to all human views, of the Church of God in various countries, if in their day our glorious ancestors had not provided for the training of priests in different countries of Europe; but especially at the very fountain of Catholic life—Eternal Rome itself? If the lamp of Faith has been kept unextinguished during three hundred years of persecution, by the powers of the largest empire in the world, we are indebted, according to human appearance, to the colleges, English, and Irish, and Scotch, which our ancestors founded many centuries ago, either in Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, or other Catholic countries of Europe.

From these seminaries came forth, in the darkest hour of persecution, those great, learned, and holy men, who have sustained and adorned the Church of Christ. Even at the present day, all Catholics, with unanimous accord, recognize their obligation to that wise and charitable foresight of our ancestors, in establishing colleges, and especially in Rome, for the education of a future holy and enlightened priesthood.

These, Rev. Dear Sir, are suggestions on which it will not be difficult for you to dilate in such a manner as will interest the members of your congregation, in the American College at Rome.

You will please to report and forward the amount of the collection as soon as possible.

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, your obedient Servant in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

By order of the most Rev. Archbishop,
FCS. MCNEIRNY, Sec.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WE have just received a copy of the President's Message, and as the hour for going to press is close at hand, we can only give a few of its prominent features. Mr. Buchanan opens by congratulating the people of the United States on the cessation of the Kansas agitation, and Congress on the settlement of the Utah question without effusion of blood. He continues his congratulations on the Chinese and Japanese treaties, and on England's abandonment of the Right of Search. He does not despair of the success of pending negotiations in Central America, and then reviews the state of affairs in Mexico. Mr. Preston will go to Spain with full powers to arrange our difficulties with the Government of Queen Isabella. The purchase of Cuba is advocated as the means of destroying the last relic of the slave trade. With regard to the Tariff, he advocates specific duties on certain articles, and concludes by recommending the local interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE MORTARA MEETING.—The Hebrews of this city met on Saturday evening in reference to the Mortara affair, with regard to which, it is scarcely necessary to say, they have as yet no reliable data whatever. But "indignation" must be let off while it is hot, and the true facts of the case might render it useless, which would be very provoking to a number of worthy gentlemen who, through motives of personal vanity or political interest, like to address their fellow-citizens on every possible occasion. The gathering was rendered remarkable by the resurrection of one Mr. Chauncey Schaeffer, supposed to have been buried in oblivion, or if not dead, under the influence of Chloroform, since he showed the fruits of the revival on its leaders by making an attack on Mr. Justice Steers, in open court, with a six-shooter, and using language not altogether fit for ears unused to the outpourings of an advanced profanity. A Hebrew gentleman present received an exemplification of the respect of the meeting for the principle of freedom of speech, as an attempt on his part to prove, from Scriptural authorities, that the young Mortara was virtually baptized, was summarily interrupted, his expulsion loudly called for by numbers of enthusiastic votaries of freedom throughout the hall, and ultimately effected. No allusion was made to the conduct of the New York Police in the late arrest of the two Rabbis for trafficking in lottery tickets.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

City of St. John.—William Cobbett.—The House where he resided.—Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—The traitor Arnold.—Suburban villages.—Carleton.—Portland.—Indian Town.—The Marine Hospital.—A parting word to kind friends, &c.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3d, 1858.

Those wild bleak shores stretching along by the troubled waters of the Bay of Fundy are not without their associations, both historical and romantic. In one of the rows of half-ruinous old fabrics nestling amongst the rocks around the base of Fort Howe, the traveller is shown where William Cobbett saw "his little girl"—the future partner of his life—scrubbing a washing-tub on the snow before daylight of a winter's morning. Ascending to the dizzy heights above, where the remains of old military buildings still attest the former importance of the post, we can fancy the sturdy, soldier-like form of the young sergeant-major pacing his early rounds, gaining health and vigor from the keen sea-breeze, and making for himself that high character for industry, regularity, and sobriety, which raised him so early from the ranks, and, in after life, contributed not a little to win him a seat in one of the first legislative assemblies in the world—the British House of Commons. Wandering, as I have done, at early morning and at late evening, over those lofty heights which command both sea and land prospects of great extent, one cannot forget this self-made man than whom this century has had few more remarkable, and who spent some of the best years of his eventful life amongst the rocks and forests of that far New Brunswick. A dilapidated old wooden fabric now used, I think, as a cooper's shop, is pointed out in the suburbs of St. John, known as Portland, as the house once occupied by William Cobbett. This suburban village is overhung by the great rock of Fort Howe.

But William Cobbett holds not supreme dominion of our memory as we stand on the fortress-heights of Fort Howe and Carleton—on the opposite side of the harbor. A name, far nearer and dearer to the Irish heart in particular, sheds a halo of melancholy interest around those wild scenes. When William Cobbett was sergeant-major of the 54th Regiment of Foot, the major of the same regiment was no other than Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and the tough, stout English sergeant makes grateful mention in some of his writings of certain obligations conferred on him by the noble-hearted young son of the Geraldines when they were both stationed in St. John. What a host, then, of sad and tender memories rush upon the mind as the image of the heroic but ill-fated patriot starts into life before us, young, ardent, buoyant, and hopeful as he was at that period of his career. He was then an active and efficient British officer, little dreaming as he marched in the van of his regiment through the streets of St. John, of those stormy scenes which were to close his chequered life so early, under circumstances which might then have seemed scarcely

possible. But for us who have the whole sad drama of his life before us, those scenes where he lived, and moved, and breathed in the cloudless summer of his days, are as full of melancholy interest as they are suggestive of serious thought.

Midway in the now busy thoroughfare of King street, within the heart of the city, stands another historic monument, the interest clinging around which is of a far different kind from either of those just referred to. It is an unpretending wooden building which tradition points out as the dwelling of Arnold, the traitor. The house is said to have been erected by that brave but unprincipled officer, and under its roof his disgraced and unhonored head was sheltered for several years—when he at length bade adieu to the shores of America and sought those honors and emoluments in England to which his treachery, he thought, entitled him—there is no one, I should hope, of any nation, to sympathize with the disappointment which there awaited him.

The city of St. John has three suburban villages of considerable size and some importance. Of these Carleton on the opposite side of the water—now spanned by a handsome suspension bridge—is the prettiest and most cheerful. It has a small but neat Catholic Church, with the prettiest of little presbyteries attached for the residence of the priest. Not far from the village, on a noble eminence just over the bridge, is situated the Lunatic Asylum, a large and handsome brick building where the patients have all the advantages possible under the truly kind and judicious management of Dr. Wardle, the resident physician. Portland, a sort of lower town to St. John, is wholly a marine suburb. It is a place of considerable traffic, and has also a Catholic Church. Some of the Sisters of Charity are located in Portland where they keep a day-school in addition to their other avocations. The third suburb is named Indian Town. It is large and populous, and being situated in a sheltered cove, its wharf is much frequented by shipping. It is from Indian Town that the steamer leaves for Fredericton and other ports on the St. John river. There is an old Catholic burying-ground of some interest in the neighborhood of Indian Town. It is now no longer used, however, for the present Bishop, amongst his other good works, has provided the Catholics of St. John with a large cemetery, a few miles from the city, on the Marsh Road. As yet it is nearly in a state of nature, although a number of persons are buried in it, and many handsome monuments adorn the sacred inclosure, but as time and means permit it will be made a very handsome resting-place for those who have "fought the good fight" and finished their earthly course.

One of the most interesting public institutions of St. John is the Marine Hospital, with its large and well-kept gardens, trim and neat even in late autumn when I was presented with a choice bouquet by the civil and very intelligent gardener, Mr. Hand. The house, the gardens, and all the employes about the premises are paid and kept from the Sailors' Fund, a tax levied on all mariners coming into the harbor of St. John.

Now that I have given a brief sketch of the principal objects of interest around the city, I think it my duty before I dismiss the subject—and a very pleasing duty it is—to express my deep sense of gratitude to the many, many kind and warm friends who did the honors of their city so gracefully and so cheerfully in my regard. I can truly say that since I left the Green Island, which of all other countries bears the palm for hospitality, I have never met so much genuine kindness and good-nature, or such continuous attention as I did amongst the good people of St. John. I do not choose to particularize any—for, judging by my own feelings, it would only pain them, but the friends who made my stay in St. John so very pleasant by their unremitting kindness and attention, will know to whom I allude in every instance. Many were *polite*, but those to whom I have reference were more than *kind*—they were *friendly*, and as such I hold them in remembrance. My foot may never again press the soil of New Brunswick, but while life remains I can never, never forget the friends who made me feel that I was not a stranger, on the cheerful hearts and festive boards around which I so often met pleasant family-circles in the long autumn-eves. To them it is owing that my visit to New Brunswick stands, and will ever stand, as—if not "the greenest," at least, as a very "green spot in memory's waste" for the years I have yet to sojourn in this land of exile.

M. A. S.

Literature.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LITANY'S DIRECTORY for 1859. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. For sale by SADLER & Co.

This important work has been published at the express request of the late Council of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The copy sent us did not arrive in time to enable us to notice it at length in the present number, but a hurried glance convinces us that we were not mistaken in the hopes we expressed some time since in regard to it. It is got out in the best style possible for a work of its nature, and its Table of Contents speaks for its completeness. We shall revert to it in our next issue. We clip the following announcement from its pages:

"By a Decree of the S. Cong. of Propaganda, confirmed by his Holiness Pius IX., on 25th July, 1858, the prerogative of place is granted to the See of Baltimore, so that in councils, assemblies, and meetings of every kind, precedence is given to the Archbishop of Baltimore for the time being, and the seat of honor above any Archbishops of these Provinces that may be present, without regard to the order of promotion or consecration."

VALENTINE REDMOND; or, *The Cross of the Forest*. HAIL MARY; or, *The Beauties of the Angelical Salutation*. Philadelphia: H. McGRATH. 1858.

These little books are Nos. 1 and 2 of the second series of the Parochial and Sunday School Library. The former is from the German, and the latter from the French. They are every way worthy the attention of our little friends.

Mr. McGrath has sent us the third edition revised, of the "Form of Consecration of a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, according to the Latin rite, with explanations. By Francis Patrick Kendrick, Archbishop of Baltimore."

LIFE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. By HENRY BEDFORD, M. A. New York: D. & J. SADLER & Co.

In this book are contained the noblest records of humanity that history furnishes. The followers of Vincent, to whom the world owes so much, will find in its pages a faithful portraiture of their illustrious prototype. The undaunted courage—the ceaseless toil—the all-pervading charity—the utter abnegation of self, with which their founder and his associates stamped the Orders of "The Fathers of the Mission" and "The Sisters of Charity," afford grand lessons of Christian heroism for all time to come.

The life of such a man is a great moral lesson for all mankind, and it is, we are glad to find, fittingly portrayed in Mr. Bedford's book. The members of religious societies, more especially than other Catholics, ought to possess themselves of this work, for it will instruct them in all the particulars which they ought to know, in order to exercise charity, with real advantage to its recipients, and without impairing the efficiency or permanency of their associations.

We most cordially commend this excellent book to all our readers. Its price is trifling, but the good its sentiments are capable of producing is invaluable. The work is for sale at Mr. Romain's, 116 Montgomery street.—*San Francisco Monitor*.

ROME, ITS RULER AND ITS INSTITUTIONS. New York: D. & J. SADLER & Co.

We are indebted to Mr. M. Flood, 121 Kearny street, for a copy of "Rome, Its Ruler and Its Institutions," by John Francis Maguire, M.P. This work has been written with a desire to encounter, by a representation of facts, the true state of things in Rome; that system of falsehood and representation which has been too generally adopted with reference to all matters connected with the government and institutions of the Papal States. The book is written in a scholastic and very entertaining style, free from anything like bigotry, and, no doubt, will do much towards removing from the minds of many honest and well-intentioned readers, the dark veil with which ignorance and prejudice have obscured the truth, in matters pertaining to the subject treated. We cheerfully commend it to our readers.—*San Francisco Herald*.

A VALUABLE ADDITION TO IRISH HISTORY.

We have before us the prospectus of a new work by that accomplished Irish scholar, Rev. J. O'Hanlon, of Dublin, viz.: "THE LIFE OF ST. MALACHY O'MORGAIR, Bishop of Down and Connor, Archbishop of Armagh, Patron of these several Dioceses, and Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See for the Kingdom of Ireland."

If St. Malachy, of Armagh, had no other claims on our love and veneration than his having been the personal and intimate friend of the great St. Bernard—that fact would alone suffice to interest us in the biographical account of his earthly pilgrimage, but as an emi-

nent Irish prelate, the head of the Irish Church of his day, as an illustrious servant of God and a shining light in his generation amongst men, his name is and ought to be dear to every one of us. St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, amid all the avocations of his state, made time to write a Latin life of his illustrious friend, and assuredly that great doctor considered the legacy he thus bequeathed to the faithful as one of great value. This Latin life was undoubtedly perfect as far as it went, but being written so soon after the death of the Saint, it was necessarily deficient in many respects. Even as the Church withholds her crowning act of Canonization until the contemporary generation has passed away and left the beatified personage to the calm, unbiassed judgment of after times, so it requires a long term of years to mellow the materials for a Saint's life and bring them together—especially in the case of an eminent scholastic and writer like St. Malachy—from the various colleges and libraries amongst whose treasures they lie hidden. Taking St. Bernard's Life, then, for a basis, Mr. O'Hanlon has superadded all that has since come to light on the subject, and has drawn from manuscripts and rare old books, only within reach of the learned, all that is necessary to place St. Malachy O'Morgair before us in the greatness of his proportions as a Saint, an Archbishop, a patriot, and a scholar. What the *Life of St. Bernard*, recently published, is to the general history of the Church, the *Life of St. Malachy* will be to the history of Ireland, throwing light on the state of affairs in his age. It will, indeed, be the great Irish work of the day, and as such we hope to see it received.

The present edition is limited, we perceive, to 500 copies, and will be issued as soon as that number of subscribers is secured. For the honor of the Irish people in America, we trust their names will make a creditable appearance on the list.

The Messrs. Sadler will have much pleasure in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names. The work will be published in October, and will cost American subscribers about two dollars.

THE TONGUE AND PEN OF HONEST MEN.

I've seen the strong man wanting strength,
The brave man base in spirit,
I've seen the sage a fool at length,
And worthless scullions merit.

But ever yet, when rivals met,
With purpose truly moral,
The tongue and pen of honest men,
Had power to end the quarrel.

The tongue and pen of honest men,
When used in earnest labor,
Will work their way to breasts of clay,
As well as sword or sabre!

The voice of engines, hoarse with death,
Has strength to humble lieges,
The sulphury shock of battle's breath
Can settle 'saunts and sieges.

But matter's still, the slave of will,
And will's by reason guarded,
And reason then claims tongue and pen,
To urge or to retard it.

The vilest vice can homage draw
From some too base to loathe it,
But justice is a common law
In any dress you clothe it:

It makes the weak-like giants speak,
It rules all force and stations,
How comes it then, through tongue and pen,
The hope of men and nations.

This, Celtic brothers, be your creed,
For that which shields the lowly,
And makes the blood-azed conscience bleed,
With God and man is holy.

I've sung of scars, of raids, and wars,
I've mixed with battling men,
But now I know Hell fears no foe
So much as tongue and pen.

When guilt puts on a saintly garb,
And vicious varlets praise it,
The pen of peasant, priest, or bard,
Can rip the seams and raise it;

For powerful still through good or ill,
May be its broad dominion,
It's doubly strong where damning wrong
And righting wrong opinion.

When dastards fawn with those who live
To blacken and deride you;
When traitors plot and council give
To ruin and deride you:

When villains seek to fan the feuds
That true men try to smother,
Your hopes be then in tongue and pen
Your hearts in one another.

The sword is noble, nobly used,
And just wars rightful ever,
But wars and swords can be abused
While truth is falsehood never.

Then when your cause from virtue draws,
The features that command it,
By moral means, not knavish schemes,
And tongue and pen defend it.

—*Irishman*.

GERALD GRIFFIN'S WORKS.

Messrs. D. & J. SADLER & Co. have in press and will shortly publish, the *INVASION*, by Gerald Griffin, Esq. This admirable historical tale, which treats of the first invasion of Ireland by the Northmen, is now published for the first time in America, and is not included in any previous edition of Griffin's works. To its other claims on public favor the American edition will add the merit of being the only complete one published.

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[Translated from the French of J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN for the N. Y. TABLET.]

At the end of the tenth century, however, misfortune had reached its culminating point and perverted the tottering reason of the people. Europe, in a state of stupor, awaited the end of the world which had been announced in obscure predictions; disorder, unbridled license, brigandage, and immorality reduced humanity to the most abject and shameful condition. Then it was that Christianity rehabilitated woman and gave her freedom and respect, the pure source of charity and regeneration; created the noble spirit of chivalry and prompted the Crusades, a uniting agency, a religious idea, in place of the rude instincts of matter.

A few centuries, later France was again at the height of a desperate crisis. Charles VI. was insane, the nation itself was demented, almost all France, abandoning itself to the most deplorable errors, was in the power of the stranger. All seemed lost. But, then, the goodness of Providence revealed itself in the accession of Charles VII., the inspiration and devotion of Joan d'Arc who gave her life for her faith; then, also, appeared the noblest book that ever came from the hands of man: *The Imitation of Christ*, which became the refuge of the afflicted.

Through sufferings of every description, through the most trying ordeals, we have walked with a slow but certain step in the way of progress. It is not, however, to violence, which is ever barren, that we owe this progress, but to devotion and suffering. Were not the results that the Revolution of the eighteenth century claimed as its work, as the effect of insurrection, really inevitable? They were the fruit of the labors of many centuries. The Revolution prematurely broke the egg out of which Liberty came all bleeding. It would have come forth unstained had it bided its time; for the desire of reform was to be found everywhere—in the manners and customs, in literature, in the minds even of those who still profited by the existing abuses, in the nobility, in the clergy, in royalty itself, too weak as it was to perform the task of transformation, reform was in the very air.

Studying history from this religious point of view we see that the destiny of man is not the plaything of chance. In his weakness he may turn his thoughts with confidence to a protecting Providence, as the sailor fixes his glance on the directing star. It would be glorious to see all human kind marching in that confidence towards the future. He who is conscious of his weakness has already gained strength; to believe one's self stronger than fate is the height of impotence. And here I cannot avoid repeating the beautiful and noble profession of faith made by one of our historians: "I am of those who believe that nations like individuals are the work of God, that the time of their birth, development, decline and death is inevitably fixed in time, and that their existence has an object beyond time; that, consequently, their moral life is subject to laws which they must observe, their material life to conditions to which they must submit. I believe that the human power which governs them, whatever it may be, however conferred and constituted, emanates from God, and from God alone.

"Passions consume us, misfortune depresses us, and distempers destroy us, but there are passions which exalt the soul, misfortunes which form the mind, and maladies which regenerate our vital force. It is the same with nations: the fanaticism, the anarchy, the wars, the passions, the miseries and maladies of society are often, under the hand of a protecting God, principles of greatness, means of education, guarantees of strength and duration.

"We will find in the knowledge of the past those sentiments which make the greatness of a people, and with which the most seductive theories cannot inspire us: an absolute confidence in that Providence who watches over nations

as well as over individuals, a profound conviction of our rights, consecrated by so many centuries, purchased by so many sacrifices, an absolute, intelligent respect for authority, the principle of strength and power, in a word, true patriotism."

We have thus cast a backward glance on the sorrowful picture of the sufferings of the past, in order to arrive at the conclusion, that we have much less reason to complain of the present if we compare it with the sufferings and sacrifices of our fathers. When Philip Augustus, looking out from one of the windows of the old Louvre, was disgusted by the pestilential stench of the mud in the streets, and first ordered them to be paved, he was preparing them for us. Those men who broke the rocks, who bore its fragments with difficulty, and who, bent upon the roadway, placed them in order, were only the workmen of the future. Since then the health of cities has increased; the average period of existence has been increased; the protection of the citizens has been assured by the laws and authorities; the poor have found succor from the cradle to the tomb, in public charity, and in private benevolence. A paternal hand has sustained them. Poverty could not be banished, for it is according to the laws of humanity, but its sufferings have been alleviated. We now have asylums for the newly-born and the child; schools, public lectures, and gratuitous instruction for the young; hospitals and the attendance of the best physicians for the sick, homes for the aged and aid for the indigent. Machines, improved by science, have lessened and facilitated the labor of man; the power of nature has been utilized to replace that of our arms, and to increase at a small cost the most useful productions, so that now the humblest tradesman is better fed, better clothed, and better housed, surrounded by more ease and comfort than a noble lord of ancient times in the midst of his serfs and varlets.

* Ozaneaux, *History of France*.
(To be continued.)

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. John Carden's tale of unrequited love.—*The Proselytizers in the Court of Chancery*.—*Gavazzi*.—*The Very Rev. Dr. Newman—Ladies' Association of Charity*.—*Storm on the North Eastern coast*.—*Publication of Cardinal Wiseman's tour in Ireland*.—*The murder of Mr. Ely*.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19th, 1858.

That most devoted and unflinching of all lovers, ancient and modern, Mr. John Carden of Barnane, in the county of Tipperary, tells his tale of unrequited love to the public at large, in a pamphlet of eighty pages, price one shilling, which has just been issued. He commences by narrating when and where he first met Miss Arbuthnot, the object of his affections, how he conceived a great personal regard for her, and had good reasons to believe that he was not indifferent to her. He details with the minuteness of an enthusiastic lover the various little events of their acquaintance, what she said to him at luncheon one day, how at a certain time she maintained a reserve towards him, and at another, "came forward and put out her hand to him," with other little matters equally important in his eyes. Then he tells about how, believing that she was constrained by her friends to "cut" him, he formed an elaborate plan for carrying her off—how he had relays of horses on the road, and a ship in the offing for the flight. You already know how this elaborate plan failed, and how Mr. Carden suffered two years' imprisonment for attempting to carry it into effect. He thus sketches the character of his lady-love: "A Miranda in simplicity, purity of thought, innocence and credulity, she does not comprehend that evil exists in the world. Never did the breath of life animate the bosom of one so gentle, kind-hearted, amiable and confiding. Her only fault is that she leans altogether on those with whom she is placed, and cannot bring herself to act in any way contrary to their opinion or wishes." He complains bitterly that powerful people have procured governmental interference in the shape of policemen in his little love affair; and he is indignant that a guard of police should have been placed over the young lady to accompany her private footsteps. Every one must admit that the introduction of such an unromantic individual as a policeman into a love story is perfectly harrowing to a sensitive mind. Mr. Carden has some very fine writing in the three volume novel style, about how he used to gaze through the bars of his lonely cell "when putting in" (as the pickpockets say) his two years' imprisonment, on the distant hills, where he rode so often in happier days with her who is "the unwilling cause of all his troubles." He says he is compelled to publish this statement to vindicate his character from certain foul calumnies which have been circulated respecting him, and he promises never again to be guilty of any violence towards the young lady. To sum up the contents of this extraordinary production, what it would seem to convey is that the lady would fly to him if allowed to follow the bent of her

inclinations, and that, as for himself, to use his concluding words, his "feelings of regard and devotion to her remain unchanged, and will so continue until that great day when hidden mysteries and far-spread delusions shall be revealed and corrected," &c., &c. We every night see instances on the stage of lovers of both sexes exhibiting the rarest constancy and self-denial. We are in the habit of beholding young ladies suffer unheard-of persecution at the hands of cruel uncles, hard-hearted fathers, and wealthy admirers for the sake of the young gentleman with the moustaches, whose revenue scarcely suffices to supply him with paste blacking and hair oil; and we all know it is quite a common thing (on the "boards") for noble-minded counts, all glittering with gold and jewels, to wed a simple rustic maiden with red cheeks and ditto petticoat, to the great consternation and disgust of numberless noble ladies. Everybody who has read history knows what magnificent lovers there were in the good old times before railways were dreamt of; but it must be admitted that there's something delightfully new and refreshing in finding in this money-making unpoetical age, a country gentleman aged forty, in the enjoyment of an unnumbered property of some £3,000 per annum, animated by a pure and undying affection that would do credit to the best cavalier of the romantic days of chivalry.

The High Court of Chancery in Ireland has had before it this week a case which is strikingly, and, at the same time, painfully, illustrative of the sad results which are liable to flow from "mixed marriages," and which supply a strong argument, if such were needed, of the wisdom of the Church in discountenancing such unions. It appears that a Catholic policeman, named O'Malley, whose wife was a Protestant, died a short time ago in the town of Tuam, leaving eight children after him. All these children had been baptized Catholics, but the Protestant mother had been in the habit of bringing them to Protestant worship. The father, however, with his dying breath directed, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Coyne, the clergyman who administered the last sacraments to him, that his children should be brought up Catholics, and with this injunction the mother promised to comply. Soon after the death of the father, the mother and her children were obliged to become inmates of the poorhouse, where she died. It seems there lives in this town of Tuam a maiden lady, by name the Honorable Mary Plunkett, a daughter of the Protestant Bishop of these parts, who, having a good deal of time and money on hands, occupies herself in looking up poor orphans for the purpose of proselytism. This pious old maid, it appears, desiring to possess the young O'Malleys, prompted a Protestant aunt of the children to apply for them to the Poor Law Guardians. A similar application was made by the children's Catholic uncle, to whom the Guardians delivered them. By this relative some of the children were placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. The Honorable Miss Plunkett, determining to have another trial for the poor children, caused the Protestant aunt to apply to the Chancellor to have them made wards of Court; she having bestowed on the minor children a small sum of money to bring them within the law relating to minors, and by means of affidavits the Chancellor was induced to grant an order making the children wards of Court. The next move in the Hon. Miss Plunkett's interesting religious game would be an application to have the wards placed with a Protestant guardian, and this accomplished, the children would be torn from the nuns and Miss Plunkett would be happy. Some good Catholics, however, have come to the aid of the poor children, and supplied the means of applying to the Chancellor to rescind his order making them wards of Court, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation of the facts of the case. In the course of the hearing of the application, the result of which is awaited with much anxiety, Mr. O'Hagan, an eminent Catholic Barrister, and the Chairman of the county Dublin, who was retained for the Catholic party, delivered an eloquent rebuke to the proselytizers in this country, the only effect of whose labors, he said, would be to infidelize those who might come within the sphere of their operations. The Chancellor reserved his judgment for a week. Thus are these poor children's chances of salvation depending, in a great measure, on the view my Lord Chancellor may take of the case.

Signor Alessandro Gavazzi has been lecturing here, morning and evening, for the last eight or ten days. The Signor appears before the public in a sort of toga of black stuff, on the breast of which is wrought the representation of an open Bible! In this picturesque guise he appears on a large platform in the Rotunda, whereon he struts and talks and grimaces like a third rate low comedian. "Highly respectable" audiences (as the newspapers say) assemble on each occasion of his appearance to hear and see him. Admission to the reserved seats one shilling and sixpence, back seats sixpence. Considering that the Signor, to use a common expression, (without meaning any disrespect to the renowned individual in question,) is now admittedly a "stale card," he has succeeded in drawing tolerably good houses at the moderate scale of prices above mentioned. His bill comprises lectures, on which he is pleased to call "Mariology," "Martin Luther," "Oliver Crom-

well," and on several controversial questions; but whatever the subject the Signor continues to introduce coarse allusions to the Catholic Church—the "Pope of Rome," &c., and I am sorry to have to add that the coarser and more intolerant the sentiment the louder and more prolonged is the applause of the Signor's "highly respectable" auditory. On the occasion of his former visits to the city his coarseness was uttered in Italian, and subsequently filtered through an interpreter; but now he has become sufficiently master of the English language to make himself tolerably intelligible, and, to all right-minded people, thoroughly contemptible, in that tongue.

It is rumored that the Very Rev. Dr. Newman is about to resign his office of Rector of the Catholic University in consequence of being unable from pressure of business in England to devote that amount of time and attention to the University which he believes necessary under present circumstances.

The admirable Society known as the "Ladies Association of Charity," in connection with the Metropolitan Parish, held its annual meeting this week in the Metropolitan Church. Miss Aylward, the President of the Society, read an admirable report, detailing the holy labors of the good ladies of the Association during the past year, in relieving those poor families who are perishing, unknown to the world, in the wretched garrets of our city, and in saving destitute orphans from the hands of the proselytizers. The meeting was addressed by his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Canon McCabe, Rev. Canon O'Connell, P. P., Irishtown, &c., &c.

The north-eastern coast has again been visited with a fearful storm. Several vessels have been reported as lost and dismantled along the coast. The schooner *Earl Spencer*, bound from Tivon to Trieste with coals, was dashed to pieces near Drogheda, and two of the crew were drowned. The crew of a dismantled brig off Lambay were rescued by the crew of the *Skerries* life boat, after the poor men had been three nights on board the wreck in the most pitiable situation.

Mr. James Duffy, the Catholic publisher, has announced that a work entitled "Cardinal Wiseman's Tour in Ireland," comprising the lectures, sermons, and speeches delivered by his Eminence during his tour in this country in August and September of this year, is in press, and will shortly appear. The work, which will be revised by his Eminence, will be accompanied by an interesting connecting narrative relating to the object of his Eminence's visit, &c.

A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Ely, in the Queen's County. Up to the present the authorities have got no clue in the matter.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

M. de Montalembert.—His position.—Who sympathize with him.—The reason of the prosecution.—His ideas of England.—What our correspondent thinks of the prosecution.—The affair not a dangerous one for the government.—The newspapers dumb.—Where the Paris papers get information with regard to the trial.—The dying echoes of the Mortara affair.—Lord Normanby's book.—The Suez canal.—Appropriation for the Church of St. Anne of Jerusalem.—The Emperor on African apprenticeship.—Going from bad to worse.—Lamartine.—Provincial Council in Vienna.—General assembly of the clergy.—Four bishops take the oaths.—The Prince-Abbe Bonaparte.

PARIS, November 11th, 1858.

The Montalembert affair does not create a very marked sensation among the great mass of the people. The fact is that the Count is by no means a popular man with *bourgeois* and working classes. On the contrary, he holds a high place in the esteem of the academicians, even of those who do not hold the same religious views. The Count, it will be remembered, presided over last year's session of the immortal forty of the Academy, and his address was a remarkable one. If I mistake not, I gave you some extracts from it at the time. Political affinities have much to do with it, and the Count's high opinion of constitutional monarchies secures him the sympathy of the Orleanist party, which is mainly composed of the school-men or university men. His admiration of English institutions recommends him to that portion of the party represented by the *Journal des Debats*. His sympathizers are all very learned but politically they are nothing. It is said that the Emperor was opposed to the prosecution, which is alleged to be due to some old spite treasured up for M. de Montalembert by M. Delangle, who has already tried to set on foot a prosecution against him.

The Count's ideas of England and English law show how ready men always are, in a mundane sense, to rush from the ills they have to others that they know not of. It also shows that while men are never prophets in their own country, they are far from being correct judges of what passes among their neighbors. Distance certainly lent enchantment to the Count's view of our insular neighbors. The prosecution, I take the liberty of looking upon as an absurdity. It gave a general interest to an article which otherwise would never have been read out of the closets of the philosophers of 1830. As to its being a dangerous step for the Government I do not think it. Even the Count's condemnation to exile would not, I think, be attended with any peril to the Government. It would be however regrettable if France were to lose so distinguished a man. The

Empire has few like him, now. The newspapers, of course, in their editorials preserve a death-like silence with regard to the trial and all concerning it. In their miscellaneous intelligence, the Paris papers reproduce paragraphs regarding the trial from correspondences addressed to provincial papers at the other end of France. They seem to be in a state of wholesome fear, and have determined not to meddle with such an edged tool as the question might prove to them to be. Is it not strange to have the city journals copying from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles the following city item:

M. de Montalembert has already appeared twice before the judge d'instruction on account of his article in the *Correspondant*.

Or alluding to it in the following manner:

We see by a foreign journal that the *Correspondant* having already received two warnings, one for the Count de Montalembert's article and another for that of the Prince de Broglie, that publication will be suppressed, if the present trial should terminate in a conviction.

The Mortara affair still furnishes the Orleanist, Socialist and Republican organs, an excuse for daily attacks on Rome and the religion of the immense majority of their compatriots.

The translation of Lord Normanby's work on the last days of the Monarchy of July and the first year of the revolution of 1848, has set the Orleanist party in a fury. Lord Normanby says in his book that what struck him most in 1848, was the wonderful delight with which the fall of the Orleans family was hailed throughout France. This fury has been raised to its height by his Lordship's remarks on Louis Phillip, in which he says that all those who have had social intercourse with the citizen-king, perceived a remarkable defect in his character: the want of a feeling of personal dignity. The *Debats*, the academic sheet, forgets its classicism in reviewing the work, and is energetically vituperative. It considers the work as below criticism, and expresses its admiration of the goodness and patience of one of the editors who has been kind enough to take charge of such a piece of stupidity. The stab to the party rankles the more from the fact that it comes from a nobleman of the nation whose people and institutions are the subject of daily eulogium in the columns of the *Debats*. The Republican *Siecle* is also profuse of contemptuous epithets with regard to the book and its noble author.

The Suez Canal project, to which the late defunct Premier was so uncompromising and so unreasoning an opponent, is daily gaining strength. M. de Lesseps receives in all quarters the greatest encouragement. Among other high personages, Mgr. de Mazenod, Archbishop of Marseilles, has subscribed to the project. The name of his Grace was the first on the subscription list opened in his episcopal city. Immense service will be rendered to our missions in the East by the opening of this means of communication.

A decree of 13th October has made an appropriation of 90,000 francs for the restoration of the Church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem, and the preparation of that edifice for the purposes of religion.

The Emperor has written a letter to Prince Napoleon regarding the African apprenticeship system. If the laborers do not engage of their own free-will, if the slightest constraint is put upon them, the Emperor will have no more of the system. This would be all highly commendable, and so far is highly honorable to the Emperor, for, as I have already had occasion to say, the apprenticeship is only another form of the Slave-trade, but it is its mildest form. As far as humanity is concerned it is a backward step to give it up and adopt the English Coolie traffic which is far worse and nearly as obnoxious in its features as the negro slave-trade, the only difference between them being that black men are the objects of sale and purchase in the one, and yellow in the other. The English papers are loud in their laudation of the Emperor's conduct. They affect to look upon it as a confession of error, an acknowledgment of their own superior virtue, but they know in their hearts that it is a stroke of policy of the keenest kind, by which the Emperor makes the English themselves the instruments of the improvement and development of his colonies.

Lamartine is about to put his oft reiterated threat of leaving France into execution. He lately wrote to a friend saying that if the subscription did not increase, France should not have even his bones. He will seek a more hospitable land, and thinks he will find it in England. Experience will, no doubt, vindicate her reputation for teaching, even though she should have an old poet of seventy for a pupil.

A Provincial Council is being held in Vienna under the presidency of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna. The sessions are secret.

A general assembly of the clergy of the Diocese of Paris will take place on the 1st December in the Church of Saint Roch.

The bishops elect of four dioceses took the oaths lately at the hands of the Emperor.

A religious journal announces that the prince-abbe Lucien Bonaparte, is busily engaged in effecting the re-establishment of the order of Bernardines in France.

A letter has been received from Mr. Bright, who is sojourning at Llandudno, accepting an invitation to the Manchester banquet. The applications for tickets are very numerous.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

RELIGION IN GOREY.—Three members of the Franciscan Order, known as "Recollets," arrived at Gorey from Belgium. On the evening of their arrival they were warmly received by the inhabitants; vast crowds assembled in the streets, and cheered them loudly. They sojourned for a few days at Ramsfort, after which they took possession of a temporary house prepared for them. Their object is to found a monastery at Gorey, and their duties will be to attend to the spiritual wants of the faithful, not only there but in the surrounding districts, and to give missions whenever solicited to do so. Their rules are the most rigid of any order in the Church, with the exception of the Carthusians. They depend altogether on voluntary offerings for support. The priests of the order are prohibited even from handling money, a lay brother, or some other appointed for the purpose, acting in such cases. In the little Kingdom of Belgium there are nine houses of "Recollets," the number of each house ranging from 40 to 80. Each house has about half the number of inmates priests, and half lay brothers. The priests give missions, hear confessions, and in towns attend sick calls. Mass is celebrated every morning before day, at which large congregations attend. There is solemn High Mass every morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening solemn Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament. The members of the Order rise at half-past eleven every night to sing the Divine Office. They then retire to rest till five, at which time they resume their daily occupations.

RECEPTION AT TULLOW CONVENT.—An interesting ceremony was witnessed in St. Bridget's Convent, Tullow, county of Carlow, on Tuesday, the 9th ult., when two young ladies were professed, and one received into that convent. The names of the ladies professed are Miss Nolan, daughter of Luke Nolan, Esq., Derrymore House, Westmeath, and Raheenwood, county Carlow; and Miss Redmond, county Waterford; and that of the lady received, Miss Turner, sister to the Rev. Patrick Turner, C.C., Goresbridge, Kilkenny. The beautiful little convent chapel was crowded almost to excess by a large assemblage of the gentry of the neighborhood, amongst whom were several Protestants. The Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was present, and performed the interesting ceremony. The Rev. John Kehoe, P.P., Ballon, preached an appropriate and truly eloquent sermon, fraught with sentiments of piety and devotional feeling.

THE JESUIT FATHERS IN STROKESTOWN.—Their mission here terminated magnificently. Father Healy, standing on the altar, required the thousands present to renew their baptismal promises, and they did so in a solemn manner; their voices united, swelling like a surging ocean, seemed to shake the galleries. He then pronounced the Papal Benediction, and the "Amen" from ten thousand voices, reverberating like distant thunder, proclaimed that the ceremonies had closed. The missionaries have laid the foundations of lasting good, and in one particular they were ably assisted by the people of the town. The faction fights are ended; the faction leaders promised to keep the peace, and if they do so the disgrace that blackened this district will fade away and be forgotten, and all classes shall have cause to feel grateful to the holy fathers. They are gone, and the blessings of thousands go with them.—*Roscommon Messenger*.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, SWANSEA.—This excellent Society has lately been established in Swansea. It has already been productive of much good. It has wrought a visible change in the conduct of the young men, who now, instead of passing away their time idly and unprofitably, as they were wont to do, meet nightly for instruction and amusement. On the evening of the 11th of November, the Rev. Mr. Fenn entertained the members of the Society, and a numerous and attentive audience, with a reading from Dickens's interesting and popular work, "The Christmas Carol." It was read in a most pleasing, spirited, and effective manner. The characters were given to the life. The Rev. gentleman elicited great applause, as did also a few of the young men, who contributed greatly to the pleasure and hilarity of the evening by songs and recitations.

ARCHDEACON M'ENCROE.—The departure of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe for England, on a special mission for the selection of a rector for St. John's College, Sydney, gave occasion for an entertainment on Wednesday evening, September 8th, within the St. Patrick's Hall. The party consisted of about 500 persons. The Rev. John Sheridan presided. On his right was the Ven. Archdeacon, and a numerous body of the Catholic clergy; on his left, the wardens and brethren of the Catholic Guild. After some remarks from the chairman, Mr. Edward J. Rubie, secretary to the Guild, read an address to the Archdeacon, acknowledging his services twenty-six years past, and expressed a hope for his speedy return. The Rev. gentleman replied in impressive terms.—*Sydney Herald*.

CARLOW.—His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Walshe having appointed the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Administrator of Carlow, to the parish of Naas, vacant by the demise of the venerable Father Gerald Doyle, the Rev. Mr. Hughes took his departure for the scene of his future labors, to the deep regret and sorrow of the inhabitants of Carlow. Father Hughes is very much regretted, even by a large section of the Protestant gentry, with whom his unobtrusive, mild, and urbane disposition made him an object of general admiration and respect.

CONFIRMATION IN BALLYMACARRETT.—On Sunday, 14th November, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor, confirmed 215 children—boys and girls—in the Catholic Church of Ballymacarrett. There were several clergymen present, including Rev. Mr. McAllister, the officiating clergyman of the district. A large number of people from Ballymacarrett and the adjoining localities witnessed the ceremony. The religious instruction of the children had been attended to with the strictest care, and their answering in the catechism showed that they were thoroughly grounded in a perfect knowledge of the doctrines of the Church; their orderly deportment excited general praise from those present at the ceremony. His Lordship addressed the children at some length, and in a very feeling manner.

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF ST. CLARE, HAROLD'S CROSS.—Miss Loughlin, daughter of Mr. John Loughlin, of Ramstown, in the county Wexford, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thos. Roche, of the town of Wexford, had the honor of being admitted to receive the white veil, taking in religion the name of Sister Mary Clare. The beautiful church of the convent was splendidly decorated for the occasion. In the absence of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, now in Rome, the Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, V. G., officiated. The reception sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dwyer, S. J., who chose for his text: "If thou wilt be my disciple, deny thyself, take up thy cross, and follow me."

CONVERSION IN HIGH LIFE.—Considerable sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the announcement that the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only child and heiress of Lord Overstone, has become a Catholic. Lord Overstone, it will be remembered, was present at Cardinal Wiseman's lectures at the Hanover square Rooms, and the Catholic journals attribute his attendance to the influence of his daughter. Miss Jones Loyd is heiress to a fortune which exceeds a million and a half sterling.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—The Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P.P., chairman of the committee for the erection of the Catholic Church at Tramore, acknowledges to have received from the executors of the late Edward Burke, Esq., of Waterford, the sum of £527, the bequest of that gentleman, which, with £510 given by Mr. Burke during his lifetime as his subscription to that building, amounts to the munificent sum of £1,037 sterling for the same benevolent object. —*Tipperary Free Press.*

RATHMINES ASSOCIATION OF CHARITY.—The Rev. Mr. Anderson has kindly consented to conduct a spiritual retreat in the Church of our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, for the ladies of the above association. The opening lecture was delivered on Monday, the 22d November.

Miss Caroline Nash, in religion Sister Mary Joseph, one of the Sisterhood of Mercy in Athlone, aged 27 years, departed this life, after a severe and protracted illness. Solemn Mass was offered up for the repose of her soul in the convent. Archdeacon O'Reilly officiated as high priest, assisted by the Rev. Charles O'Flanagan, C.C.; Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Bambrick, C.C., St. Peter's; Rev. K. Kilroe, P.P., St. Mary's; Rev. Mr. Dardis, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Jennings, O.S.A.; Rev. Michael Coffey, Summerhill College; and Rev. Mr. Stein, O.S.F. Her remains, attended by the clergy, the members of the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, of St. Peter's, and St. Mary's parishes, and a large cortege of the people, both Catholic and Protestant, were interred in the cemetery belonging to the community.

A very neat marble monument has been erected in the Ballybricken churchyard, at the cost of the parishioners of the united parishes of Trinity Without and Butlerstown, to the memory of their revered and lamented parish priest, the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, who died some years ago in Waterford. The monument is of marble, surmounted in bass relief with a beautifully executed figure of our Saviour carrying His Cross to Mount Calvary, set on a black ground. The monument also bears an inscription expressive of the regret of the parishioners for the demise of the pastor, and stating that he governed the parish for fourteen years.

On the Feast of All Saints, at Lys Marie College, Sickling Hall, Yorkshire, Morgan John O'Dwyer, eldest son of Roger Keating O'Dwyer, Esq., of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, and nephew of the late Thomas Morgan O'Dwyer, of the archdiocese of Cashel, was professed of the order of "Oblates of the Most Holy Virgin Mary Immaculate," in obedience to the Right Rev. Charles Joseph Maryenod, Bishop of Marseilles, and Superior-General of that congregation. The missions of this holy order have rapidly increased within a few years throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, under the direction of their distinguished Provincial, the Very Rev. Robert Cooke, O. M. I., a man of whom his native land—the Island of Saints—may justly feel proud. —*Limerick Reporter.*

The Rev. Dr. Scott, P.P., Killeedy, acknowledges £10 from Lord Courtney, towards the completion of his schoolhouse, &c. —*Ibid.*

The Rev. Michael Ryan, C.C., St. Mary's, Limerick, has given £5 to the Very Rev. Dean Butler, the bequest of Johanna Hickey, of Mary street, to the new chapel of St. Mary's; £5 to Rev. Matthew Connor, P.P., St. Patrick's, for the Magdalen Asylum; £5 to the Orphanage of Mount St. Vincent; and £5 to the Redemptionist Fathers, Mount St. Alphonsus, for their new church.

The Rev. Mr. O'Loughlin, of the diocese of Ossory, has been appointed Dean of Residence in the Catholic University. Mr. O'Loughlin has been for the last twelve years Dean in the Irish College in Paris. —*Kilkenny Journal.*

On the 12th of October last, at High Park, Drumcondra, Miss Mary Anne Cullen, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Cullen, of Claran, county Wicklow, was received by the Rev. Dr. Woodlock, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Murray. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. O'Bryan. Miss Cullen was niece to the late Rev. Dr. Doyle, of Michael and John's, Dublin. She is also cousin to the Rev. Dr. Quinn, P.P., of Athy.

Application has been made to the Propaganda from Australia for additional five Bishops; this evidence of increase in the Catholic body must be very gratifying to the Holy Father, whether it be referable to immigration or conversions, as it displays the light of the Gospel borne forward in the march of civilization. —*London Tablet.*

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. Lichtle, a Catholic priest, of Christiana, has just been condemned to a fine of 20 rik dalers, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran clergy.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty arrived at Castleknock, and visited the convent, where he was greeted by all the clergy of the deanery. The object of his visit was to procure a site for a chapel at Ballybrack, which was very much needed in that part of the country. —*Tralee Chronicle.*

The Presentation Brethren, Killarney, beg to record their thanks to Lord Viscount Castle-rosse, for his munificent donation of £100 towards the erection of their monastery and schools, together with a quantity of valuable building materials. This is his Lordship's third personal donation.

Mr. Sergeant Deasy, M.P., has contributed ten guineas, through his brother-in-law, Mr. L. W. Clarke, of the Provincial Bank, to the fund for the completion of the convent and schools erecting in Skibbereen.

Emily, daughter of the late Arthur Brew, Esq., and cousin of Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., received the white veil at the Convent of Mercy, from the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Community of St. Clare's Orphan Charity, Harold's Cross, beg to acknowledge the receipt of the munificent donation of £20 from Charles Putland, Esq., per Mr. James Egan, Treasurer.

Misses O'Clery and O'Toole were received into the Presentation Convent, Mitchelstown, recently. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cleary, Ashkeaton, uncle to both postulants. Mr. Robert Halehan and Mary Snow were received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, 14th Nov., by the Rev. Mr. Cregan, of Adare. —*Munster News.*

Henry Gratton, Esq., has contributed the munificent sum of £40 towards the completion of the Catholic Chapel at Vicarstown. —*Leinster Express.*

Messrs. Beamish & Crawford have subscribed £50 towards the erection of St. Mary's Dominican Church, Cork.

Domestic.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.—On Saturday, 20th of November, a very interesting ceremony was witnessed in the Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, in Queen street, Charleston, S. C. Two ladies—Mrs. M. Marlow and Miss Louisa Macnamara, of Cheraw—having passed through the earlier probation as postulantes, were received as novices; and two others—Mrs. Sarah Cleary and Miss Kate Coit—having terminated their noviceship of two years, made their vows as members of the community. Right Rev. Dr. Lynch officiated on the occasion, attended by Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Rev. Dr. Corcoran, and Rev. Thomas Quigley. The ceremonies commenced by a procession of the Orphans under the charge of the Sisters, followed by the pupils at their Academy, and the Sisters themselves, who entered the Chapel singing anthems. In the rear walked the postulants in bridal robes. The *Veni Sancte Spiritus* was then intoned, and at its conclusion the Bishop delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion. After the sermon, the Bishop made the canonical examination, after which the postulants retired, and soon returned, dressed no longer in bridal robes, but in the plain austere habit of the sisterhood. High Mass was commenced, during which the choir sang the Offertory anthem—*O Sponsa mi*—with rich effect. Towards the conclusion, the two novices read, with subdued but firm voices, their vows, and the Bishop delivered another brief address. The whole service lasted nearly two hours, during which the large audience of Catholics and Protestants gave evident proof that they were edified and moved by the interesting and novel ceremony.

ORDINATIONS.—On the 19th of November, in the Cathedral Chapel, the Right Rev. Bishop Neumann promoted to Tonsure and Minor Orders the following gentlemen, students of the St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary, viz.: Messrs. Mulgrew, Werner, Nagle, Harding, Toner, and Maginnis. On the 22d ult., Messrs. Mulgrew, Werner, Nagle and Neufeld were promoted to Sub-Deaconship. On the 24th ult., same Rev. gentlemen were ordained Deacons. On the 28th, in St. Patrick's Church, the above Rev. gentlemen, together with Rev. Augustine McCoomy, were elevated to the Priesthood by the same Right Rev. Prelate. —*Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood delivered a very edifying discourse at St. Augustine's, on Sunday evening, the 28th ult., on the occasion of the Forty Hours' Devotion. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the church was crowded

with devout Catholics, anxious to avail themselves of the unaffected exhortations of the good Bishop. —*Ibid.*

The Fair recently held for the benefit of St. Anne's Church and Parochial Schools has been eminently successful, the proceeds amounting to the very handsome sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars. The elegant assortment of fancy and useful articles elicited the warmest approbation of all who saw them. We have never, in truth, witnessed a more beautiful display of the ornamental as well as useful, in any Fair-room, as that exhibited in Jayne's Hall for St. Anne's. What more than all affords us the greatest pleasure to record is the deep sense of propriety and decorum that seemed to actuate all, inasmuch that the most rigid moralist or fastidious critic could see nothing wherewith to find fault. The Rev. Pastor purposes holding a Festival next May, in the Hall of St. Anne's School, for the purpose of disposing of any articles that have been left. —*Ibid.*

Some few years ago, Angus and Samuel McDonald, Esqrs., of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, presented Bishop McKinnon with 450 acres of splendid land, in the vicinity of Antigonish, for the purpose of assisting in founding a college at the latter place. It appears that this handsome donation has been of incalculable value in supporting the Institution. These facts having been brought to the notice of the Pope by Bishop McKinnon, he lately sent to each of the gentlemen a handsome medal, beautifully inscribed with the following words: "To the well deserving."

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—We are pained to be compelled to record the demise of the Rev. E. A. Clarke, of Louisville, Kentucky, which took place in that city, on Tuesday, the 28d of November. —*R. I. P.*

The Catholic ladies of Shasta, California, will hold a Fair, commencing two days before Christmas next and continuing until New Year's. The object is to pay the liabilities of the Church and provide for its expenses. The Catholic school in Shasta is progressing very favorably.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, assisted by Rev. Fathers Sheehan and Hartney of Salem, and Rev. Father Claironan of Newburyport, confirmed 430 persons at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Salem lately. —*Newburyport Herald.*

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Suicide Mania.—Its causes according to our correspondent's theory.—Statistics of suicide.—Protestants in the majority.—Buffoon Preachers.—The right man in the right place.—A sermon in doggerel.—Spurgeon's laurels in danger.—Puritan Vandals.—The Prince of Wales.—The Printers and the paper tax.—Society for the liberation of religion from State patronage.—Sir C. Eardley and Maynooth.—Mr. Bright.—India, &c.

LONDON, 19th November, 1858.

The spread of the present mania for self-destruction is truly alarming. I never can take up a morning paper without finding in the column of accidents and offences the account of one, two and often more rashly importunate who have gone to their death on the preceding days. Scarcely a day passes also that two or three unfortunates are not brought before some one or other of the various police-office courts, charged with having attempted to put an end to their existence. These unfortunate persons, both those who attempt self-destruction and those who succeed in accomplishing, belong to those grades of society between the middle and lowest. From the prevalence of the mania here, it may be looked upon as a peculiarly English "institution." I do not consider, however, that it is produced by the national idiosyncracies of the Anglo-Saxon race. I consider it as the effect of a want of sound and unalterable faith in religion, or as the absence of religion. Spurgeons may debilitate, Evening Services may be held in St. Paul's, Westminster, or anywhere else, but it nevertheless is a striking fact that the mass of the English people are in a state of irreligion. The workmen do not go to Evening Services, and the clergymen of the various Protestant denominations have something else to do besides seeking the poor English workman in his poor home and endeavoring to give him instruction. Their instructions are confined to appeals to the Protestant Englishman's prejudices against Catholicity. It is a remarkable fact, and strong in support of my theory, that since my attention has been drawn to this subject, I have not found any Catholics among the suicides or those who have attempted to commit suicide. Its correctness is further shown by the fact that statistics published some time since show that the percentage of suicides among Catholics throughout Europe is at least 25 per cent. below that among the different sects in which it increases in proportion to the gloominess of their Puritanism. The poor Catholic, lighted by the torch of Faith, hopes for the end of all his miseries in the life to come; the poor uneducated English Protestant, or rather pagan, sees no resource for his woes but the filthy depths of the Thames. I might amplify to a considerable extent, but it would be out of the province of a general correspondent, and might bring down upon me the editorial ire, and make my unhappy letter acquainted with the scissors of suppression which is a consummation I desire most devoutly to avoid.

This subject brings me upon another which touches very nearly upon it. The oily and windy Spurgeon has given birth to a shoal of eccentric

preachers, if, indeed, their extraordinary outpourings may in any way be termed predication. These preachers may be termed "jolly;" they are the low comedians—no, that would be doing injustice to the votaries of Thalia—they are more properly the clowns of the pulpit, not clowns like those of Shakespeare's, but those who revel in the saw-dust circle. There is certainly no harm in jollity in the proper place, but the clown should be kept in the ring, and not introduced in public. Besides, the jollity of these comic preachers is generally blasphematory. The newest representative of this school of pulpit oratory is a certain gentleman from the provinces, Knight Mortlock Daniel. This gentleman has found a new vein for "exploitation." His sermons instead of being in blank prose, are in blank verse. He lately commenced a series of evening services at St. James' Church, Piccadilly. They are said to be intended for the working-classes, but on the opening evening the working-classes "distinguished themselves by their absence," as the French say.

Some puritanical barbarians lately distinguished themselves by destroying a fine work of art, a picture of our Saviour crowned with thorns, in the Church of All Souls, Langham Place. The fanatical wretches tore the picture into fragments. It is to be hoped those Vandals will be discovered and punished as they deserve.

The Prince of Wales' nomination to a Colonelcy has been followed by another distinction. His royal mother has empowered him by letters patent to wear the insignia of the order of the Garter, and to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of the order as if he had been formally installed.

The printers have held a meeting with regard to the abolition of the paper duties, at a coffee house in Fleet street, on the afternoon of last Thursday. The meeting was unanimous in condemning this tax, and passed resolutions to that effect.

The society for the liberation of religion from State patronage and control gave a soiree on Wednesday last under the presidency of an ex-M.P., in the absence of Sir John Trelawny, M.P., the leader of the anti-Church-rate movements. Speeches were made in favor of the total abolition of the obnoxious rate by Parliament, and in case Parliament should not decree it, by the parishes themselves.

The evangelical Sir Culling Eardley is marshalling his forces for an attack on Maynooth. Sir Culling "generously" proposes to buy up the Grant. But his purchase would, of course, be a virtual robbery of the Catholic community. He kindly offers the annual amount of the grant multiplied by eight, and considers it doing the fair thing. He endeavored to commit the Premier to his ideas in a speech lately delivered by him, but a correspondence has passed between him and Lord Derby, in which the latter sets him right on the subject. We have now three anti-Maynooth designs on foot, that of Evangelical Sir Culling who offers £240,000; that of Lord John Russell, who offers, if I mistake not, £300,000 or thereabouts, and that of the immortal Spooner who offers exactly nothing.

Mr. Bright has accepted an invitation to meet his ex-constituency at Manchester. Mr. Bright, it seems, bears no spite against the men that rejected him, and expressed his willingness to work with them, if not for them.

From India it is still the same story. The winter campaign is not yet begun, Tantia Ropee is still roaming through the country, with a large force, which has been considerably swelled by wholesale desertions from Scindiah's army. Skirmishes continue to take place, in which the British forces are invariably successful, and which always result in the destruction of great numbers of the insurgents.

A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Coadjutor Archbishop at St. Edmund's Collegiate Church, Ware, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Edmund of Canterbury.

Miss O'Rourke, a young lady from the county Meath, was professed on Tuesday as a nun of the Institutes of the Blessed Virgin in the new church at Kidderminster. W.

AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, on Thursday evening, the by-laws were altered, so that the Board of Managers shall be elected annually, instead of every three years, as heretofore, whereupon all the managers, save three, resigned. We are glad to perceive this change in the laws of the Institute, as the young men of our country—those who are continually elevating her arts and manufactures—will have a chance to become managers, and inaugurate the enterprising spirit of Young America. Of all our friends, we know none better qualified to participate in the councils of the Institute than Mr. ROBERT McCAFFERTY, of 280 Bowery. This gentleman has displayed the true progressive spirit of the age, in his successful manufacture of Boots and Shoes for both sexes, and his steady run of custom proves that his honesty and skill in manufactures are appreciated by the public. Go into his establishment at any time, and you will find his stock of gents' promenade and dress boots, ladies' gaiters, ties, and slippers, shoes, &c., for children, and fancy slippers for the toilet or ball, to be one of the best made and most fashionable in the city. Yet Mr. McCAFFERTY's prices are very reasonable, proving that he understands the true secret of the economy which aids prosperity. Such a manager in the Institute would prove an important acquisition.

Forgive but don't Forget,---or I'm going Jessie.

Andante con moto e con grazia.

Words and music by S. LOVER.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'Andante con moto e con grazia.' The score includes various musical markings such as 'Roll', 'Colla voce', and 'Espress.'.

I'm go - ing, Jes - sie, far from thee, To dis - tant lands be - yond the sea, I

would not, Jessie, leave thee now With an - ger's cloud up - on thy brow; Re -

mem - ber that thy mirth - ful friend, Might some - times tease, but ne'er offend, That

mirthful friend is sad the while, Ah, Jes - sie, give a parting smile, That

mirth - ful friend is sad the while. Ah, Jes - sie, give a part - - ing smile!

O why should friendship harshly chide
Our little faults, on either side?
From friends we love, we bear with those,
As thorns are pardon'd for the rose;
The honey bee on busy wing,
Producing sweets yet bears a sting
The purest gold most needs alloy
And sorrow is the nurse of joy
The purest gold most needs alloy,
And sorrow is the nurse of joy.

Then oh, forgive me, ere I part,
And if some corner in thy heart,
For absent friend a place might be,
Oh, keep that little place for me!
"Forgive, forget," were wisely told
Is held a maxim good and old,
But half the maxim's better yet,
Then oh! forgive, but don't forget!
But half the maxim's better yet,
Then, oh! forgive but don't forget.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable position in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, \$180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of those respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to
THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, emplaced in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, \$130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter.....\$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter 15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter..... 3 00
Stationery, per annum..... 8 00
Physician's Fees..... 20 00
Physician's Fees..... 3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Regular attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
THE LADY SUPERIOR.
ag28 tf

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half yearly in advance, is.....\$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin..... 135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra..... 15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum..... 20
Music, per annum..... 40
Use of Piano, per annum..... 5
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors' Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, President.

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
By P. SMITH,
At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—\$25 per Quarter, in advance.
Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor.
ag28 tf

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,
Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,
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THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 44) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical), Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose), the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class.....\$ 5 00 per quarter.
2d Class..... 6 00
3d "..... 7 00
4th "..... 8 00
5th, or High Class..... 9 00
6th, or Superior Class..... 10 00
Music, (excepting Piano)..... 2 50
" Piano, with privilege of learn-
ing on any other instrument 5 00

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

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Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention is paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

Board and Tuition.....\$100
Washing and Mending..... 20
Books and Stationery..... 12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental..... 12
" (with Piano)..... 24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N.B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full.

ag28 tf

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oct9 tf

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CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, \$15 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day.

apl0 6u

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
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apl7 ly

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE Committee from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, having in charge the binding out of orphans, in their desire to increase the opportunities of useful employment for such as the Society may have to bind out hereafter, invite applications from Catholic farmers throughout the State. Orphans are bound out as soon after fourteen years of age as places can be found for them. The requirements are:

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2. The orphan is to have full opportunity (so far as the place may afford) of hearing Mass, attending to religious instructions, and otherwise discharging his or her religious duties.

3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 31st and 52d streets, and Sister Mary Francis, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILLY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. sep11 tf

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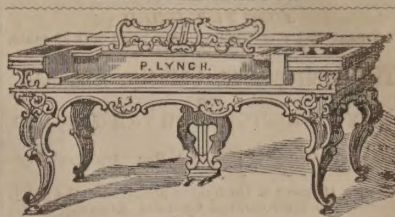
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